STN Search

```
Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1612bxr

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2


* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  APR 02  CAS Registry Number Crossover Limits Increased to
                  500,000 in Key STN Databases
 NEWS  3  APR 02  PATDPAFULL: Application and priority number formats
                  enhanced
 NEWS  4  APR 02  DWPI: New display format ALLSTR available
 NEWS  5  APR 02  New Thesaurus Added to Derwent Databases for Smooth
                  Sailing through U.S. Patent Codes
 NEWS  6  APR 02  EMBASE Adds Unique Records from MEDLINE, Expanding
                  Coverage back to 1948
 NEWS  7  APR 07  CA/CAplus CLASS Display Streamlined with Removal of
                  Pre-IPC 8 Data Fields
 NEWS  8  APR 07  50,000 World Traditional Medicine (WTM) Patents Now
                  Available in CAplus
 NEWS  9  APR 07  MEDLINE Coverage Is Extended Back to 1947
 NEWS 10  JUN 16  WPI First View (File WPIFV) will no longer be
                  available after July 30, 2010
 NEWS 11  JUN 18  DWPI: New coverage - French Granted Patents
 NEWS 12  JUN 18  CAS and FIZ Karlsruhe announce plans for a new
                  STN platform
 NEWS 13  JUN 18  IPC codes have been added to the INSPEC backfile
                  (1969-2009)
 NEWS 14  JUN 21  Removal of Pre-IPC 8 data fields streamline displays
                  in CA/CAplus, CASREACT,and MARPAT
 NEWS 15  JUN 21  Access an additional 1.8 million records exclusively
                  enhanced with 1.9 million CAS Registry Numbers --
                  EMBASE Classic on STN
 NEWS 16  JUN 28  Introducing "CAS Chemistry Research Report": 40 Years
                  of Biofuel Research Reveal China Now Atop U.S. in
                  Patenting and Commercialization of Bioethanol
 NEWS 17  JUN 29  Enhanced Batch Search Options in DGENE, USGENE,
                  and PCTGEN
 NEWS 18  JUL 19  Enhancement of citation information in INPADOC
                  databases provides new, more efficient competitor
                  analyses
 NEWS 19  JUL 26  CAS coverage of global patent authorities has
                  expanded to 61 with the addition of Costa Rica

 NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4.2,
          AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 JULY 2010.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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Updated Search

STN Search

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 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:40:37 ON 05 AUG 2010

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.22       0.22

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:40:47 ON 05 AUG 2010
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    4 AUG 2010  HIGHEST RN 1235013-90-7
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   4 AUG 2010  HIGHEST RN 1235013-90-7

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 8, 2010.

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REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
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experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

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Uploading C:\Documents and Settings\brobinson1\My Documents\aerararare.str

L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 17:44:36 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -    12433 TO ITERATE

 16.1% PROCESSED     2000 ITERATIONS                          50 ANSWERS
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Updated Search

STN Search

INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 241977 TO 255343
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 22631 TO 26851

L2 50 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 full
THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'REGISTRY' IS 191.05 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 17:44:44 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 246228 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 246228 ITERATIONS 22969 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 22969 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 194.48 194.70

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:44:48 ON 05 AUG 2010
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Aug 2010 VOL 153 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Aug 2010 (20100804/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2010
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2010

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2010.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

Updated Search

STN Search

```
=> s l3
L4          5489 L3

=> s l4 and jernstedt, h?/au
             3 JERNSTEDT, H?/AU
L5           1 L4 AND JERNSTEDT, H?/AU

=> d l5, ibib abs fhitstr, 1
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 5.81 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:y

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:409459  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:463609
TITLE:                    Preparation of [(phenyl/pyridinyl)amino]alkanols and
                          related compounds as androgen receptor modulators with
                          therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S):              Jernstedt, Henrik; Garg, Neeraj; Gustavsson,
                          Annika; Gillner, Mikael; Garcia Collazo, Ana Maria;
                          Koch, Eva
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Karo Bio AB, Swed.; Elsy, David
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

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             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
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             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
     AU 2004285744        A1    20050512    AU 2004-285744         20041021
     CA 2543345           A1    20050512    CA 2004-2543345        20041021
     EP 1685090           A1    20060802    EP 2004-768980         20041021
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     JP 2007509116        T     20070412    JP 2006-536167         20041021
     IN 2006KN01357       A     20070504    IN 2006-KN1357         20060522
     US 20080058383       A1    20080306    US 2007-576777         20070612
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      GB 2003-24551       A  20031021
                                            WO 2004-GB4464      W  20041021
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S):          CASREACT 142:463609; MARPAT 142:463609
GI
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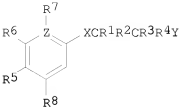
Updated Search



I

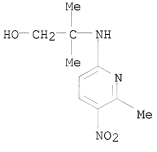
AB [(Phenyl/pyridinyl)amino]alkanols and related compds. (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. 2-methyl-2-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylphenylamino)propan-1-ol and (R)-2-(6-methyl-5-nitropyridin-2-ylamino)-3-(phenylmethylsulfinyl)propan-1-ol) can be used for treatment of diseases caused by disturbances of the activity of the androgen receptor. Isolated compds. I are also claimed. For I: R1 and R2 = H, halogen, C1-C10 (un)substituted alkyl, C2-C10 alkenyl, C2-C10 alkynyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, C1-C10 alkenoxy, C1-C10 alkynoxy, C1-C10 alkylthio, C1-C10 alkenylthio, C1-C10 alkynylthio, C6-C10 arylthio, C1-C10 alkylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfonyl, C6-C10 arylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfinyl, C6-C10 arylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkylarylthio, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfinyl, C6-C10 aryl, or C5-C20 heteroaryl, (un)substituted with 0-3 groups of Ra which groups may be the same or different; or R1 and R2 may together form a C3-C10 cycloalkyl group. R3 and R4 = H, halogen, C1-C20 alkyl, C3-C7 cycloalkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, C2-C4 alkynyl, C1-C4 alkoxy, C1-C4 alkenoxy, C1-C4 alkynoxy, C1-C4 alkylthio, C1-C4 alkenylthio, C1-C4 alkynylthio, C1-C10 alkylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfonyl, C6-C10 arylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfinyl, C6-C10 arylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkylarylthio, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfinyl, C6-C15 aryl, C5-C20heteroaryl (un)substituted with 0-3 groups of Ra which groups may be the same or different; or can together form a keto group. R5 = nitro, cyano, -CH2CN, -COMe, HOAc, halogen, sulfonic acid, -SO2CH3, aldehyde, carboxylic acid or ester, phosphonic acid or ester; R6 = H, C1-C5 alkyl, halogen, CN, CO2H, CHF2, CH2F or CF3; R7 = H, halogen or C1-C5 alkyl; R5 = H, C1-C5 alkyl, halogen, CHF2, CH2F or CF3; X = -NH-, -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO2, -Se-, -Te- or -S-S-; Y = H, hydroxy, -CH2OH, methoxy, NH2, unbranched, branched or cyclic C1-C5 alkyl, unbranched, branched or cyclic -NH(C1-C8); unbranched, branched or cyclic N(C1-C8)2, -NH(C6aryl), -N(C6aryl)2, -NH(C1-C10 heteroaryl), and -N(C5-C10 heteroaryl)2, C5-C10 heteroaryl wherein any of said aryl or heteroaryl groups are (un)substituted with up to 3 groups of Ra which groups may be the same or different; Z = C, N, or O; Ra = H, halogen, -CN, OH, CO2H, CHO, NO2, -NH2, -NH(C1-C4); N(C1-C4)2, -NH(C6 aryl), -N(C6 aryl)2, -NH(C5-C10 heteroaryl), and - N(C5-C10 heteroaryl)2. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, 111 example prepns. are included. For example, 2-Methyl-2-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylphenylamino)propan-1-ol was prepared (68 %) from 4-fluoro-1-nitro-2-trifluoromethylbenzene and 2-amino-2-methylpropan-1-ol in DMSO in the presence of iPr2EtN in a microwave oven. 57 Of the example I were made as part of a library synthesis from 0.1 mmol 5-fluoro-2-nitrotoluene, 5-fluoro-2-nitrobenzotrifluoride, or

6-fluoro-2-methyl-3-nitropyridine in a vial to which was added 0.5 mL DMSO, 20 µL triethylamine (1.4 equiv), and 1.4 equiv of 1 of many diverse amino alcs. and the vials were heated in a microwave oven. Androgen receptor competition binding and transactivation (agonist and antagonist) assay results are tabulated for 14 examples of I.

IT 353285-92-4P, 2-Methyl-2-(6-methyl-5-nitropyridin-2-ylamino)propan-1-ol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of [(phenyl/pyridinyl)amino]alkanols and related compds. as androgen receptor modulators with therapeutic uses)

RN 353285-92-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propanol, 2-methyl-2-[(6-methyl-5-nitro-2-pyridinyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:40:37 ON 05 AUG 2010)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:40:47 ON 05 AUG 2010
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 50 S L1
L3 22969 S L1 FULL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:44:48 ON 05 AUG 2010
L4 5489 S L3
L5 1 S L4 AND JERNSTEDT, H?/AU

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	17.45	212.15
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.85	-0.85

STN Search

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   4 AUG 2010  HIGHEST RN 1235013-90-7

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http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=>
Uploading C:\Documents and Settings\brobinson1\My Documents\ataraatatatatat.str

L6      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l6
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 17:47:11 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -      455 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED      455 ITERATIONS                              12 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:         7821 TO    10379
PROJECTED ANSWERS:              33 TO      447

L7           12 SEA SSS SAM L6

=> s l6 full
THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'REGISTRY' IS 191.05 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 17:47:16 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -     8926 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED     8926 ITERATIONS                             186 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L8          186 SEA SSS FUL L6
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Updated Search

STN Search

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=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   191.54     403.69

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00      -0.85

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:47:20 ON 05 AUG 2010
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Aug 2010  VOL 153 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Aug 2010  (20100804/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED:  Jun 2010
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE:  Jun 2010

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

=> s l8
L9          95 L8

=> s l9 and jernstedt, h?/au
             3 JERNSTEDT, H?/AU
L10          1 L9 AND JERNSTEDT, H?/AU

=> d l10, ibib abs fhitstr, 1
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 5.81 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:y

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:409459  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:463609
TITLE:                    Preparation of [(phenyl/pyridinyl)amino]alkanols and
                          related compounds as androgen receptor modulators with
```

Updated Search

therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Jernstedt, Henrik; Garg, Neeraj; Gustavsson, Annika; Gillner, Mikael; Garcia Collazo, Ana Maria; Koch, Eva
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Karo Bio AB, Swed.; Elsy, David
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 98 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005042464	A1	20050512	WO 2004-GB4464	20041021
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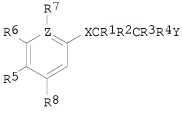
CA 2543345	A1	20050512	CA 2004-2543345	20041021
EP 1685090	A1	20060802	EP 2004-768980	20041021
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
JP 2007509116	T	20070412	JP 2006-536167	20041021
IN 2006KN01357	A	20070504	IN 2006-KN1357	20060522
US 20080058383	A1	20080306	US 2007-576777	20070612

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2003-24551 A 20031021
WO 2004-GB4464 W 20041021
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:463609; MARPAT 142:463609
GI



I

AB [(Phenyl/pyridinyl)amino]alkanols and related compds. (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. 2-methyl-2-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylphenylamino)propan-1-ol and (R)-2-(6-methyl-5-nitropyridin-2-ylamino)-3-(phenylmethylsulfinyl)propan-1-

ol) can be used for treatment of diseases caused by disturbances of the activity of the androgen receptor. Isolated compds. I are also claimed. For I: R1 and R2 = H, halogen, C1-C10 (un)substituted alkyl, C2-C10 alkenyl, C2-C10 alkynyl, C1-C10 alkoxy, C1-C10 alkenoxy, C1-C10 alkynoxy, C1-C10 alkylthio, C1-C10 alkenylthio, C1-C10 alkynylthio, C6-C10 arylthio, C1-C10 alkylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfonyl, C6-C10 arylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfinyl, C6-C10 arylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkylarylthio, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfinyl, C6-C10 aryl, or C5-C20 heteroaryl, (un)substituted with 0-3 groups of Ra which groups may be the same or different; or R1 and R2 may together form a C3-C10 cycloalkyl group. R3 and R4 = H, halogen, C1-C20 alkyl, C3-C7 cycloalkyl, C2-C4 alkenyl, C2-C4 alkynyl, C1-C4 alkoxy, C1-C4 alkenoxy, C1-C4 alkynoxy, C1-C4 alkylthio, C1-C4 alkenylthio, C1-C4 alkynylthio, C1-C10 alkylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfonyl, C6-C10 arylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkenylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkynylsulfinyl, C6-C10 arylsulfinyl, C1-C10 alkylarylthio, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfonyl, C1-C10 alkylarylsulfinyl, C6-C15 aryl, C5-C20heteroaryl (un)substituted with 0-3 groups of Ra which groups may be the same or different; or can together form a keto group. R5 = nitro, cyano, -CH2CN, -COMe, HOAc, halogen, sulfonic acid, -SO2CH3, aldehyde, carboxylic acid or ester, phosphonic acid or ester; R6 = H, C1-C5 alkyl, halogen, CN, CO2H, CHF2, CH2F or CF3; R7 = H, halogen or C1-C5 alkyl; R5 = H, C1-C5 alkyl, halogen, CHF2, CH2F or CF3; X = -NH-, -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO2, -Se-, -Te- or -S-S-; Y = H, hydroxy, -CH2OH, methoxy, NH2, unbranched, branched or cyclic C1-C5 alkyl, unbranched, branched or cyclic -NH(C1-C8); unbranched, branched or cyclic N(C1-C8)2, -NH(C6aryl), -N(C6aryl)2, -NH(C1-C10 heteroaryl), and -N(C5-C10 heteroaryl)2, C5-C10 heteroaryl wherein any of said aryl or heteroaryl groups are (un)substituted with up to 3 groups of Ra which groups may be the same or different; Z = C, N, or O; Ra = H, halogen, -CN, OH, CO2H, CHO, NO2, -NH2, -NH(C1-C4); N(C1-C4)2, -NH(C6 aryl), -N(C6 aryl)2, -NH(C5-C10 heteroaryl), and - N(C5-C10 heteroaryl)2. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, 111 example prepns. are included. For example, 2-Methyl-2-(4-nitro-3-trifluoromethylphenylamino)propan-1-ol was prepared (68 %) from 4-fluoro-1-nitro-2-trifluoromethylbenzene and 2-amino-2-methylpropan-1-ol in DMSO in the presence of iPr2EtN in a microwave oven. 57 Of the example I were made as part of a library synthesis from 0.1 mmol 5-fluoro-2-nitrotoluene, 5-fluoro-2-nitrobenzotrifluoride, or 6-fluoro-2-methyl-3-nitropyridine in a vial to which was added 0.5 mL DMSO, 20 μL triethylamine (1.4 equiv), and 1.4 equiv of 1 of many diverse amino alcs. and the vials were heated in a microwave oven. Androgen receptor competition binding and transactivation (agonist and antagonist) assay results are tabulated for 14 examples of I.

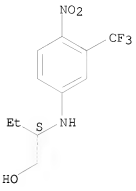
IT 851445-91-5P, (S)-2-(4-Nitro-3-trifluoromethylphenylamino)butan-1-ol
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of [(phenyl/pyridinyl)amino]alkanols and related compds. as androgen receptor modulators with therapeutic uses)

RN 851445-91-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[[4-nitro-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

STN Search



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:40:37 ON 05 AUG 2010)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:40:47 ON 05 AUG 2010
L1               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2            50 S L1
L3         22969 S L1 FULL

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:44:48 ON 05 AUG 2010
L4          5489 S L3
L5             1 S L4 AND JERNSTEDT, H?/AU

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:46:57 ON 05 AUG 2010
L6               STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L7            12 S L6
L8           186 S L6 FULL

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:47:20 ON 05 AUG 2010
L9            95 S L8
L10            1 S L9 AND JERNSTEDT, H?/AU

=> s l9 not l10
L11           94 L9 NOT L10

=> s l11 and garg, n?/au
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L12           0 L11 AND GARG, N?/AU

=> s l11 and gustavsson, a?/au
            172 GUSTAVSSON, A?/AU
L13           0 L11 AND GUSTAVSSON, A?/AU

=> s l11 and gillner, m?/au
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Updated Search

STN Search

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            64 GILLNER, M?/AU
L14          0 L11 AND GILLNER, M?/AU

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            44 COLLAZO, A?/AU
L15          0 L11 AND COLLAZO, A?/AU

=> s l11 and koch, e?/au
          1206 KOCH, E?/AU
L16          0 L11 AND KOCH, E?/AU

=> d l11, ibib abs fhitstr, 1-94
THE ESTIMATED COST FOR THIS REQUEST IS 546.14 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N:y

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 94  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2009:846111  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          151:92848
TITLE:                    Method using lifespan-altering compounds for altering
                          the lifespan of eukaryotic organisms, and screening
                          for such compounds
INVENTOR(S):              Goldfarb, David Scott
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       University of Rochester, USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 57pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   20
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     US 20090163545       A1    20090625    US 2008-341615           20081222
     US 20090163545       A1    20090625    US 2008-341615           20081222
     AU 2008345225        A1    20090709    AU 2008-345225           20081222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      US 2008-23801P      P    20080125
                                            US 2007-16362P      P    20071221
                                            US 2008-341615           20081222
                                            WO 2008-US88016     W    20081222
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
AB   The invention discloses a method for altering the lifespan of a eukaryotic
     organism.  The method comprises the steps of providing a lifespan-altering
     compound, and administering an effective amount of the compound to a eukaryotic
     organism, such that the lifespan of the organism is altered.  In one
     embodiment, the compound is identified using the DeaD assay.  [This abstract
     record is one of 20 records for this document necessitated by the large
     number of index entries required to fully index the document and publication
     system constraints.]
IT   180424-16-2
     RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
        (method using lifespan-altering compds. for altering lifespan of
        eukaryotic organisms, and screening for such compds.)
RN   180424-16-2  HCAPLUS
CN   3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 2-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-5-nitro-  (CA
     INDEX NAME)
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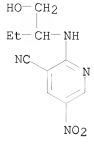
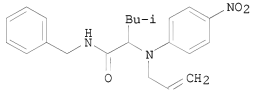
Updated Search

STN Search



L11 ANSWER 2 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:770529 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:245287
TITLE: Isocyanide-based multicomponent reaction 'without' isocyanides
AUTHOR(S): El Kaim, Laurent; Grimaud, Laurence; Schiltz, Aurelie
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire Chimie et Procedes, Ecole Nationale Superieure de Techniques Avancees, Paris, 75739/15, Fr.
SOURCE: Synlett (2009), (9), 1401-1404
CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 151:245287
GI



I

AB We present here a one-pot, four-component sequence that affords Ugi-type adducts, e.g., I, starting from simple benzyl or allyl bromides. The isocyanides are prepared in situ under alkylation of silver cyanide salts and the resulting mixture is directly used in a Ugi-Smiles coupling.

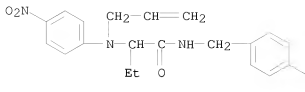
IT 1178564-05-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of amino amide derivs. via isocyanation of benzylbromides with cyanides followed by Ugi-Smiles coupling with nitrophenols, amines and aldehydes)

RN 1178564-05-0 HCAPLUS

CN Butanamide, N-[[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]methyl]-2-[(4-nitrophenyl)-2-propen-1-ylamino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

Updated Search

STN Search



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2009:659155 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 151:221431
TITLE: Analysis of multicomponent mixture and simultaneous enantioresolution of proteinogenic and non-proteinogenic amino acids by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography using chiral variants of Sanger's reagent
AUTHOR(S): Bhushan, Ravi; Kumar, Rajender
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, 247 667, India
SOURCE: Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry (2009), 394(6), 1697-1705
CODEN: ABCNBP; ISSN: 1618-2642
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 151:221431

AB Four chiral derivatizing reagents (CDR), namely, FDNP-L-Ala, FDNP-L-Val, FDNP-L-Phe, and FDNP-L-Leu, were synthesized using microwave (MW) irradiation by substituting one of the fluorine atoms in difluoro dinitro benzene (DFDNB) with L-Ala, L-Val, L-Phe, and L-Leu. The other set of CDRs, namely, FDNP-L-Phe-NH2, FDNP-L-Val-NH2, and FDNP-L-Leu-NH2, was also prepared These reagents were used for synthesis of diastereomers of 18 proteinogenic and 8 non-proteinogenic amino acids, which were resolved by reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatog. using C18 column and gradient eluting mixture of aqueous TFA and acetonitrile with UV detection at 340 nm. The reagents were used for resolution of a complex mixture of 18 racemic proteinogenic amino acids in a single chromatog. run of 65 min and to determine concentration of the D-amino acid in a solution of DL-amino acid. The resolution (Rs) and selectivity (α) obtained for the two sets of diastereomers were compared among themselves and among the two groups. The method was validated for accuracy, precision, limit of detection (LOD), and limit of quantification. LOD is 0.001% impurity of D-enantiomer.

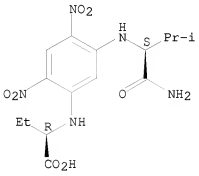
IT 1122591-18-7P
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of Sanger chiral derivatizing reagents by fluorine substitution in difluoro dinitro benzene with amino acid under microwave irradiation and their using for enantiomeric resolution of amino acids by reversed-phase HPLC)

Updated Search

STN Search

RN 1122591-18-7 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[5-[[(1S)-1-(aminocarbonyl)-2-methylpropyl]amino]-2,4-dinitrophenyl]amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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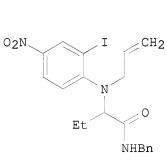
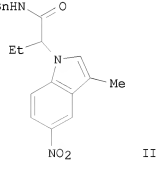
L11 ANSWER 4 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:837528 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 149:200740
TITLE: New MCR-Heck-Isomerization Cascade toward Indoles
AUTHOR(S): El Kaim, Laurent; Gizzi, Marion; Grimaud, Laurence
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire Chimie et Procedes, Ecole Nationale Superieure de Techniques Avancees, Paris, 75739, Fr.
SOURCE: Organic Letters (2008), 10(16), 3417-3419
CODEN: ORLEF7; ISSN: 1523-7060
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 149:200740
GI



I



II

AB The use of ortho-iodonitrophenol in Ugi-Smiles reaction to afford adducts

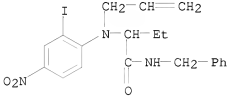
Updated Search

such as I, coupled with Heck cyclization gives new access to indole scaffolds, e.g., II. The sequence can be performed in a one-pot reaction if the residual isocyanide is neutralized prior to the addition of the palladium catalyst.

IT 1040741-64-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of [allyl(iodoaryl)amino]amides via Ugi-Smiles coupling between aldehydes, allylamines, isocyanides, and aryl or heteroaryl phenols)

RN 1040741-64-7 HCAPLUS

CN Butanamide, 2-[(2-iodo-4-nitrophenyl)-2-propen-1-ylamino]-N-(phenylmethyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:621675 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:283353

TITLE: Indirect TLC resolution of amino acid enantiomers after derivatization with Marfey"s reagent and its chiral variants

AUTHOR(S): Bhushan, Ravi; Bruckner, Hans; Kumar, Virender; Gupta, Deepak

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Roorkee, 247 667, India

SOURCE: Journal of Planar Chromatography--Modern TLC (2007), 20(3), 165-171
CODEN: JPCTE5; ISSN: 0933-4173

PUBLISHER: Akademiai Kiado

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 150:283353

AB A simple and rapid method has been established for indirect separation of the optical isomers of seventeen DL-amino acids by reversed-phase and normal-phase TLC. Amino acids derivatized with 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenyl-5-L-alaninamide (FDNP-L-Ala-NH2), 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenyl-5-L-phenylalaninamide (FDNP-L-Phe-NH2), or 1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenyl-5-L-valinamide (FDNP-L-Val-NH2) were spotted on precoated plates. Diastereomers of all the DL amino acids were separated most effectively by normal-phase TLC with phenol-water, 3:1 (v/v), as mobile phase. In reversed-phase TLC, the diastereomers were separated most effectively by use of mobile phases containing acetonitrile and triethylamine-phosphate buffer (50 mM, pH 5.5). The results obtained by

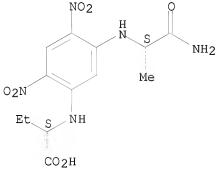
use of the classical Marfey's reagent (FDNP-L-Ala-NH2) were compared with those obtained by use of FDNP-L-Phe-NH2 and FDNP-L-Val-NH2. The effects of buffer concentration, pH, and concentration of organic modifier were studied. This indirect method enabled resolution of DL-amino acids at nanomolar concns.

IT 194736-16-8P
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of Marfey's reagent-derivatized amino acid diastereomers and their separation via thin layer chromatog.)

RN 194736-16-8 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[5-[[(1S)-2-amino-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl]amino]-2,4-dinitrophenyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:207093 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:462473

TITLE: Virtual screening approaches for the identification of non-lipid autotaxin inhibitors

AUTHOR(S): Parrill, Abby L.; Echols, Uniqua; Nguyen, Tran; Pham, Truc-Chi T.; Hoeglund, Adrienne; Baker, Daniel L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, The University of Memphis, Memphis, TN, 38152, USA

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (2008), 16(4), 1784-1795
CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

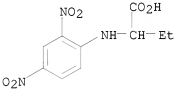
AB Autotaxin (ATX, NPP-2) catalyzes the conversion of lysophosphatidyl choline (LPC) to lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), a mitogenic cell survival factor that stimulates cell motility. The high expression of both ATX and receptors for LPA in numerous tumor cell types has produced substantial interest in exploring ATX as an anticancer chemotherapeutic target. ATX inhibitors reported to date are analogs of LPA, a phospholipid, and are

more hydrophobic than is typical of orally bioavailable drugs. This study applied both structure-based and ligand-based virtual screening techniques with hit rates of 20% and 37%, resp., to identify a promising set of nonlipid, drug-like ATX inhibitors. Structure-based virtual screening necessitated development of a homol. model of the ATX catalytic domain due to the lack of structural information on any mammalian NPP family member. This model provided insight into the interactions necessary for ATX inhibition, and produced a suitably diverse training set for the development and application of binary QSAR models for virtual screening. The most efficacious compound identified in this study was able to completely inhibit ATX-catalyzed hydrolysis of 1 μM FS-3 (a synthetic, fluorescent LPC analog) at a 10 μM concentration

IT 31356-29-3
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(virtual screening approaches for identification of non-lipid autotaxin inhibitors)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



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REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:450428 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:95385

TITLE: Smiles Rearrangements in Ugi- and Passerini-Type Couplings: New Multicomponent Access to O- and N-Arylamides

AUTHOR(S): El Kaiem, Laurent; Gizolme, Marie; Grimaud, Laurence; Oble, Julie

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire Chimie et procedes UMR 7652, Ecole Nationale Superieure de Techniques Avancees, Paris, 75015, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (2007), 72(11), 4169-4180 CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 147:95385

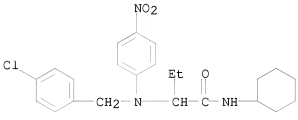
AB The use of Smiles rearrangement in Ugi- and Passerini-type couplings with electron-deficient phenols allowed very straightforward multicomponent formation of O-aryl- and N-arylamides. Best yields were observed with the highly activated o- and p-nitrophenols, salicylic derivs. giving adducts in lower yields. The scope of these new reactions was further increased

by the successful couplings of heterocyclic phenols such as hydroxypyridines and hydroxypyrimidines.

IT 876013-60-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of O- and N-arylamides via Smiles rearrangements in multicomponent Ugi- and Passerini-type couplings of phenols with carbonyl compds., amines and isocyanides)

RN 876013-60-4 HCAPLUS

CN Butanamide, 2-[[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl](4-nitrophenyl)amino]-N-cyclohexyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 88 THERE ARE 88 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:420235 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:72710

TITLE: Novel Series of Potent, Nonsteroidal, Selective Androgen Receptor Modulators Based on 7H-[1,4]oxazino[3,2-g]quinolin-7-ones

AUTHOR(S): Higuchi, Robert I.; Arienti, Kristen L.; Lopez, Francisco J.; Mani, Neelakhanda S.; Mais, Dale E.; Caferro, Thomas R.; Long, Yun Oliver; Jones, Todd K.; Edwards, James P.; Zhi, Lin; Schrader, William T.; Negro-Vilar, Andres; Marschke, Keith B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Discovery Research, Ligand Pharmaceuticals, Inc., San Diego, CA, 92121, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2007), 50(10), 2486-2496
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

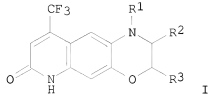
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 147:72710

GI

STN Search



I

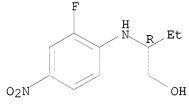
AB Recent interest in orally available androgens has fueled the search for new androgens for use in hormone replacement therapy and as anabolic agents. In pursuit of this, a series of novel androgen receptor modulators, 7H-[1,4]oxazino[3,2-g]quinolin-7-ones I (R1 = H, Me, Et, Me2CH, F3CCH2, cyclopropylmethyl, PhCH2, etc.; R2 = H, Me, Et, Me2CH, Me2CHCH2; R3 = H, Me, Et), were synthesized and evaluated in competitive binding assays and an androgen receptor transcriptional activation assay. A number of compds. from the series demonstrated single-digit nanomolar agonist activity in vitro. In addition, lead compound (R)-I (R1 = F3CCH2; R2 = Me; R3 = H) was orally active in established rodent models that measure androgenic and anabolic properties of these agents. In this assay, this compound demonstrated full efficacy in muscle and only partially stimulated the prostate at 100 mg/kg. These data suggest that these compds. may be utilized as selective androgen receptor modulators or SARMs.

IT 329229-75-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 7H-[1,4]oxazino[3,2-g]quinolin-7-ones as nonsteroidal selective androgen receptor modulators)

RN 329229-75-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl)amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (16 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:78981 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:202511

TITLE: Capillary zone electrophoresis resolutions of 2,4-dinitrophenyl labeled amino acids enantiomers by N-methylated amino-β-cyclodextrins

AUTHOR(S): Mikus, Peter; Kaniansky, Dusan

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis and Nuclear

Updated Search

Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia
SOURCE: Analytical Letters (2007), 40(2), 335-347
CODEN: ANALBP; ISSN: 0003-2719
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

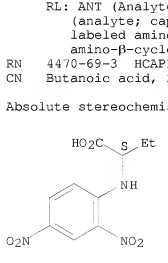
AB Capillary zone electrophoresis resolns. of 2,4-dinitrophenyl labeled amino acids (DNP-AAs) enantiomers using three N-methylated amino-β-cyclodextrins (CDs) [6I-deoxy-6I-monomethylamino-β-CD (M-A-βCD), 6I-deoxy-6I-dimethylamino-β-CD (diM-A-βCD), 6I-deoxy-6I-trimethylammonium-β-cyclodextrin (triM-A-βCD)] as chiral selectors were studied. These cationogenic selectors, differing in ionization and steric properties, exhibited clear differences in their enantioselectivities. The differences in enantioresoln. observed under identical acid-base conditions (pH 5.2), providing comparable effective charges/mobilities of the CDs, e.g., excellent sepns. of single enantiomeric couples (triM-A-βCD, M-A-βCD), multicomponent mixts. of enantiomers (M-A-βCD), and mixts. of positional isomers (M-A-βCD, diM-A-βCD), indicated the importance of structural parameters (different degrees of methylation) of the studied chiral selectors in the separation mechanism. The differences in enantioresoln. observed under various acid base conditions (pH 5.2 and 9.6), providing significant differences of effective charges/mobilities of CDs, e.g., a dramatic decrease in enantioresoln. as well as achiral resolution with uncharged M-A-βCD and preserved resolution with permanently charged triM-A-βCD, indicated the importance of charge of the studied chiral selectors in the separation mechanism. The present study clearly showed that the studied CD derivs. have great potential as chiral selectors in capillary zone electrophoresis sepns. of DNP-AAs and that their effective use is related to the character of the analyte (structure, hydrophobicity) as well as to working conditions (pH).

IT 4470-69-3, 2,4-Dinitrophenyl-L-α-amino-n-butyric acid
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(analyte; capillary zone electrophoresis resolns. of dinitrophenyl labeled amino acids enantiomers by N-methylated amino-β-cyclodextrins)

RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

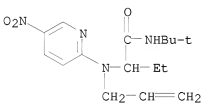
REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:759295 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:356744
TITLE: Direct Access to Heterocyclic Scaffolds by New Multicomponent Ugi-Smiles Couplings
AUTHOR(S): El Kaim, Laurent; Gizolme, Marie; Grimaud, Laurence; Oble, Julie
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire Chimie et Procedes, Ecole Nationale Superieure de Techniques Avancees, Paris, 75739, Fr.
SOURCE: Organic Letters (2006), 8(18), 4019-4021
CODEN: ORLEF7; ISSN: 1523-7060
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 145:356744

AB New heterocyclic scaffolds can be easily prepared by the coupling of heteroarom. phenols (pyridines, pyrimidines) with carbonyl compds., amines, and isocyanides. This transformation related to the Ugi reaction probably involves a Smiles rearrangement. The scope of this methodol. is further extended by the successful use of heterocyclic thiols to form highly functionalized thioamides.

IT 910311-46-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(direct access to heterocyclic scaffolds by multicomponent Ugi-Smiles couplings)
RN 910311-46-5 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-[(5-nitro-2-pyridinyl)-2-propen-1-ylamino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (21 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

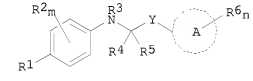
L11 ANSWER 11 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:383697 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:432552
TITLE: Preparation of substituted anilines as selective androgen receptor modulators
INVENTOR(S): Turnbull, Philip Stewart; Larkin, Andrew Lamont; Kaldor, Istvan; Cadilla, Rodolfo; Cowan, David John; Stewart, Eugene Lee
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 134 pp.

STN Search

CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006044707	A1	20060427	WO 2005-US37094	20051013
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1809275	A1	20070725	EP 2005-812180	20051013
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, HR				
JP 2008515998	T	20080515	JP 2007-536962	20051013
US 20080255124	A1	20081016	US 2008-576965	20080312
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-618480P	P 20041013
			WO 2005-US37094	W 20051013

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:432552; MARPAT 144:432552
GI



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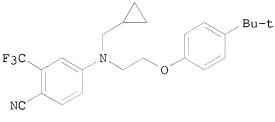


II

AB This invention relates to non-steroidal compds. I [R1 = CN or NO2; R2 = independently CN, NO2, halo, etc.; R3 = H, (cyclo)alkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, etc.; R4, R5 = independently H, (cyclo)alkyl, halo, etc., or R4R5 = (un)substituted (hetero)cyclyl; Y = (un)substituted

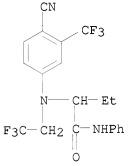
Updated Search

methylene(oxy), methylenethio, carbonylamino, etc.; A = (hetero)aryl or heterocyclyl; m = 0-2; n = 0-5; R6 = independently (halo)alkyl, halo, hydroxy, etc.] which are or are believed to be modulators of androgen, glucocorticoid, mineralocorticoid, and progesterone receptors, and also to the methods for the making and use of such compds. For example, II was provided in a multi-step synthesis starting from the reaction of 4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile with 1-cyclopropylmethanamine. The compds. I are claimed to be useful in the treatment or prophylaxis of conditions or disorders that respond to selective androgen receptor modulation (no data given).

IT 884854-99-3P, 2-[[4-Cyano-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl](2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino]-N-phenylbutanamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of substituted aniline derivs. as selective androgen receptor modulators)

RN 884854-99-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanamide, 2-[[4-cyano-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl](2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino]-N-phenyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1345737 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:212475

TITLE: Phenol Ugi-5miles systems: strategies for the multicomponent N-arylation of primary amines with isocyanides, aldehydes, and phenols

AUTHOR(S): El Kaim, Laurent; Grimaud, Laurence; Oble, Julie

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Chimie Organique, UMR CNRS 7652, Ecole Nationale Superieure des Techniques Avancees, Paris, 75015, Fr.

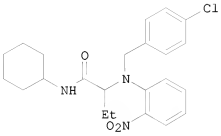
SOURCE: Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2005), 44(48), 7961-7964
CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

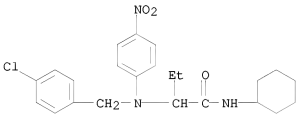
STN Search

LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:212475
GI



I

AB A Smiles rearrangement is the key step in the efficient coupling of primary amines with isocyanides, carbonyl compds., and electron-deficient substituted phenols to form N-aryl amines. E.g., reaction of EtCHO, 4-ClC6H4CH2NH2, cyclohexyl isocyanide, and 2-O2NC6H4OH gave 74% aryl amine I. The presence of a nitro or ester group on the resulting adduct allows applications in heterocyclic synthesis.
IT 876013-60-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(multicomponent N-arylation of primary amines with isocyanides, carbonyl compds., and phenols)
RN 876013-60-4 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(4-chlorophenyl)methyl](4-nitrophenyl)amino]-N-cyclohexyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1042201 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:326203
TITLE: Arylamines as androgen receptor modulators, their preparation, pharmaceutical compositions, and use in therapy
INVENTOR(S): Zhi, Lin; Higuchi, Robert I.; Kallel, E. Adam; Van Oeveren, Cornelis Arjan; Chen, Jyun-Hung; Ruppar, Daniel A.; Pedram, Bijan; Lau, Thomas Lot Stevens;

Updated Search

STN Search

Miller, Todd
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ligand Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 156 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005090282	A1	20050929	WO 2005-US7867	20050311
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20070254875	A1	20071101	US 2007-590119	20070611
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-552690P	P 20040312
			WO 2005-US7867	W 20050311

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:326203; MARPAT 143:326203
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The invention relates to a group of amines, e.g., I, which act as modulators of androgen receptors and/or androgen receptor binding agents. In compds. I, R1 and R2 are independently selected from H, F, Cl, Br, I, OH, (un)substituted C1-4 alkoxy, etc.; R3, R4, and R5 are independently selected from H, F, Cl, OH, (un)substituted C1-4 alkoxy, (un)substituted C1-4 alkyl, and (un)substituted C1-4 haloalkyl; R6 and R7 are independently selected from H, (un)substituted C1-6 alkyl, (un)substituted C1-6 haloalkyl, (un)substituted C1-6 heteroalkyl, (un)substituted C2-6 alkynyl, and (un)substituted C2-6 alkenyl, or R6 and R7 together form a carbonyl; R9 is selected from H, (un)substituted C1-8 alkyl, (un)substituted C2-8 alkenyl, (un)substituted C1-8 haloalkyl, (un)substituted aryl, (un)substituted heteroaryl, etc.; R10 is selected from H, (un)substituted C1-6 alkyl, (un)substituted C1-6 haloalkyl, (un)substituted C1-6 heteroalkyl, (un)substituted C2-6 alkynyl, and (un)substituted C2-6 alkenyl; R12 and R13 are independently selected from H, F, Cl, OH, (un)substituted C1-4 alkoxy, (un)substituted amino, (un)substituted C1-6 alkyl, etc.; Z is O, S, (un)substituted C, or (un)substituted N; and n is 0-2; provided that if R1 is NO2 and R3 is F, then Z is not O; including pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, amides or prodrugs thereof. The invention also relates to the preparation of the compds. of the invention, pharmaceutical compns. containing compds. of the

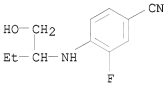
Updated Search

invention along with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, as well as to the use of the compns. for treating various conditions. 3-(Trifluoromethyl)-4-nitrobromobenzene underwent palladium-mediated coupling with chiral pyrrolidinone II followed by reduction to the corresponding pyrrolidine, and desilylation to give alc. III. Oxidation of III to the corresponding aldehyde was followed by addition of TMSCF3 to give IV along with its separable (R,R)-diastereomer. Some of the compds. of the invention act as androgen receptor agonists, others as androgen receptor antagonists, androgen receptor partial agonists, or tissue-specific modulators (no data).

IT 865316-59-2P, 3-Fluoro-4-[(1-hydroxymethylpropyl)amino]benzonitrile
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of arylamines as androgen receptor modulators)

RN 865316-59-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzonitrile, 3-fluoro-4-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1004698 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:286689

TITLE: Preparation of aniline amino acid derivatives as selective androgen receptor modulators

INVENTOR(S): Turnbull, Phillip Stewart; Cadilla, Rodolfo; Cowan, David John; Larkin, Andrew Lamont; Kaldor, Istvan; Stewart, Eugene Lee

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 120 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005085185	A1	20050915	WO 2005-US7245	20050303
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,				

NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM,
SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1725522	A1	20061129	EP 2005-730067		20050303
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, HR, LV					
JP 2007526336	T	20070913	JP 2007-502061		20050303
US 20070191479	A1	20070816	US 2006-598508		20060901
US 7514470	B2	20090407			
US 20090163588	A1	20090625	US 2009-392687		20090225
US 7723385	B2	20100525			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-549794P	P	20040303
			WO 2005-US7245	W	20050303
			US 2006-598508	A1	20060901

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:286689; MARPAT 143:286689

AB The invention relates to non-steroidal compds. 3,4-R4R3C6H3NR1R2 [R1 is -(Q1)0-1-R5, where Q1 is alkylene and R5 is H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl or cycloalkyl; R2 is -Q3-Q4-R6 or -Q3-CN, where Q3 is alkylene, Q4is CO, CS, C:NR7, R7 is H or alkyl; R6 is alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy or an amino group; R3 is CN, NO2 or halo; R4 is CN, NO2, halo, haloalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryl or aryloxy] and their salts, solvates and physiol. functional derivs., that are modulators of androgen, glucocorticoid, mineralocorticoid, and progesterone receptors, as well as methods for their synthesis and use. Thus, N2-[4-cyano-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-N2-(cyclopropylmethyl)-N1-methylglycinamide was prepared from 4-fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile by reaction with cyclopropylmethylamine and tert-Bu bromoacetate, followed by ester cleavage and methylamidation.

IT 864283-71-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of aniline amino acid derivs. as selective androgen receptor modulators)

RN 864283-71-6 HCAPLUS

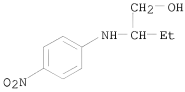
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[4-cyano-3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl](2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (6 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:511102 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:73719
TITLE: Oxidative hair dyes containing N-alkyl derivatives of p-benzene diamine as developers
INVENTOR(S): Knuebel, Georg; Hoeffkes, Horst; Meinigke, Bernd; Rose, David; Giesa, Helmut
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft Auf Aktien, Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003053370	A2	20030703	WO 2002-EP14292	20021216
WO 2003053370	A3	20031127		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR				
DE 10163251	A1	20030703	DE 2001-10163251	20011221
EP 1455741	A2	20040915	EP 2002-793025	20021216
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				

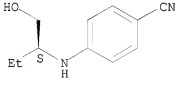
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10163251 A 20011221
WO 2002-EP14292 W 20021216
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:73719
AB The invention relates to means for coloring keratin fibers, in particular human hair, comprising at least one N-alkyl derivative of p-phenylenediamine in a cosmetically-acceptable vehicle, where alkyl = a linear or branched, chiral or achiral C4 - C14 hydroxyalkyl group. The invention further relates to the use of the derivs. for the coloring of keratin fibers and a corresponding method. Thus N-(5-hydroxypentyl)-p-phenylene diamine dihydrochloride was synthesized by reacting 5-amino-1-pentanol and 1-fluoro-4-nitrobenzene in DMSO and triethylamine, followed by catalytic reduction The product was used as a developer with resorcin as coupler to result a dust gray color.
IT 220159-25-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxidative hair dyes containing N-alkyl derivs. of p-benzene diamine as developers)
RN 220159-25-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(4-nitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (9 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:397213 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:149559
TITLE: Palladium-Catalyzed Synthesis of N-Aryloxazolidinones from Aryl Chlorides
AUTHOR(S): Ghosh, Arun; Sieser, Janice E.; Riou, Maxime; Cai, Weiling; Rivera-Ruiz, Luis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Process Research and Development, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Groton, CT, 06340-8013, USA
SOURCE: Organic Letters (2003), 5(13), 2207-2210
CODEN: ORLEF7; ISSN: 1523-7060
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:149559
AB An efficient method for intermol. N-arylation of oxazolidinones using Pd2dba3 and various phosphine ligands in the presence of a weak base is reported. The conditions allow the use of cheaper aryl chlorides containing functionalities such as enolizable ketones, amides, etc., which would be incompatible with other coupling methods. The coupling reaction can be used to prepare enantiopure N-aryl β-amino alcs. Depending on the stereoelectronic nature of the aryl chloride, careful choice of ligand was necessary for the success of these reactions.
IT 572923-29-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(palladium-catalyzed synthesis of N-aryloxazolidinones from aryl chlorides and hydrolysis to arylamino alcs.)
RN 572923-29-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 4-[[(1S)-1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (35 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:259734 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:271683
TITLE: Preparation of 2-(acylamino)-5-(benzenesulfonyloxy)benzimidazole compounds and their use for the treatment of cancer
INVENTOR(S): Clerc, Francois; Hamy, Francois; Depaty, Isabelle; Angouillant-Boniface, Odile; Roesner, Manfred
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis Pharma S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

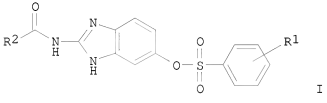
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1298125	A1	20030402	EP 2001-402460	20010926
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CA 2461622	A1	20030410	CA 2002-2461622	20020926
CA 2461622	C	20081202		
WO 2003028721	A2	20030410	WO 2002-EP11353	20020926
WO 2003028721	A3	20031211		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002337151	A1	20030414	AU 2002-337151	20020926
AU 2002337151	B2	20070426		
EP 1432417	A2	20040630	EP 2002-772370	20020926
EP 1432417	B1	20080220		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
BR 2002012856	A	20040914	BR 2002-12856	20020926
CN 1558761	A	20041229	CN 2002-818745	20020926
CN 100346786	C	20071107		
HU 2004001756	A2	20050128	HU 2004-1756	20020926
HU 2004001756	A3	20050628		
JP 2005504112	T	20050210	JP 2003-532053	20020926
JP 4510450	B2	20100721		
NZ 531246	A	20060630	NZ 2002-531246	20020926
AT 386517	T	20080315	AT 2002-772370	20020926
PT 1432417	E	20080523	PT 2002-772370	20020926
ES 2301682	T3	20080701	ES 2002-772370	20020926
MX 2004002042	A	20040607	MX 2004-2042	20040303
ZA 2004001887	A	20050531	ZA 2004-1887	20040308

NO	2004001214	A	20040624	NO 2004-1214	20040323
NO	327008	B1	20090406		
IN	2004CN00600	A	20060113	IN 2004-CN600	20040323
IN	227958	A1	20090306		
US	20050014811	A1	20050120	US 2004-808889	20040325
US	7041668	B2	20060509		
HR	2004000293	A2	20050630	HR 2004-293	20040325
KR	891439	B1	20090403	KR 2004-704365	20040325
HK	1068551	A1	20080201	HK 2005-101028	20050207

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2001-402460 A 20010926
WO 2002-EP11353 W 20020926

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:271683

GI



I

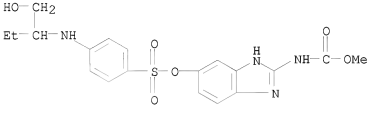
AB New benzimidazole compds. of formula (I) [wherein R1 = 4-NH2, 4-alkylamino or cycloalkylamino eventually substituted with an acyl or its derivative, hydroxy, amino, alkoxy, heterocyclyl, or aryl group; R2 = (1) alkyl eventually substituted by amino, acid, acid derivative, alkoxy, aryl or OH groups, (2) arylalkyl eventually substituted by alkoxy, halogeno, amino, acid or acid derivs., (3) alkoxy eventually substituted by aryl, (4) amino, NHR3, or NR3R4 (wherein R3, R4 = H, alkyl, alkylaryl, aryl or together form an alkylene chain)] or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, which are useful for treating cancer diseases, are prepared These compds. I are inhibitors of cyclin-dependent kinases (CKDs, in particular CDK4) which are regulators for progression of the cell cycle at cell cycle checkpoints, and are effective in inhibiting the proliferation of neoplastic cells. Thus, 15.6 g 2-amino-5-(4-fluorophenylsulfonyloxy)nitrobenzene were combined with 25 mL ethanolamine in 100 mL ethylene glycol in a round bottom flask and heated to reflux for 90 min to give, after workup, 15.5 g 2-amino-5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)aminophenylsulfonyloxy]nitrobenzene (II). II (15.5 g) in 75 mL MeOH and 75 mL DMF were hydrogenated under atmospheric pressure with a catalytic amount of Raney Nickel, filtered to remove the catalyst followed by washing the catalyst with MeOH. The filtrate and the washing were combined, concentrated under reduced pressure, taken up in 150 mL MeOH and 30 mL glacial acetic acid, treated with 10.3 g 1,3-bis(methoxycarbonyl)-2-methyl-2-thiopseudourea, and heated to reflux with stirring for 3 h to give, after crystallization from methanol, 7.4 g Me 5-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)aminophenylsulfonyloxy]benzimidazole-2-carbamate (III). III and Me 5-(4-aminophenylsulfonyloxy)benzimidazole-2-carbamate showed IC50 of 1.43 and 0.28 μM, resp., against CDK4/CyclionD1 kinase.

IT 503545-69-5P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES

(Uses)
(preparation of 2-(acylamino)-5-(benzenesulfonyloxy)benzimidazole compds. as inhibitors of cyclin-dependent kinases for treatment of cancer)

RN 503545-69-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-, 2-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]-1H-benzimidazol-6-yl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:676021 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:201318

TITLE: Preparation of tricyclic quinolinone androgen receptor modulator compounds

INVENTOR(S): Higuchi, Robert I.; Zhi, Lin; Karanewsky, Donald S.; Thompson, Anthony W.; Caferro, Thomas R.; Mani, Neelakandha S.; Chen, Jyun-Hung; Cummings, Marquis L.; Edwards, James P.; Adams, Mark E.; Deckhut, Charlotte L. F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ligand Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 142 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

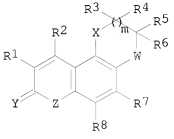
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002068427	A1	20020906	WO 2002-IB538	20020223
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 20020183314	A1	20021205	US 2002-80503	20020222
US 7214690	B2	20070508		
CA 2434727	A1	20020906	CA 2002-2434727	20020223

AU 2002236115	A1	20020912	AU 2002-236115	20020223
EP 1368357	A1	20031210	EP 2002-702590	20020223
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2002007543	A	20040427	BR 2002-7543	20020223
CN 1492872	A	20040428	CN 2002-805529	20020223
JP 2004524317	T	20040812	JP 2002-567937	20020223
IN 2003DN01286	A	20050527	IN 2003-DN1286	20030813
IN 233059	A1	20090403		
MX 2003007422	A	20031204	MX 2003-7422	20030819
US 20070072849	A1	20070329	US 2006-601251	20061117
US 20080300241	A9	20081204		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-271115P P	20010223
			US 2002-80503 A1	20020222
			WO 2002-IB538 W	20020223

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:201318
GI



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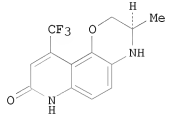


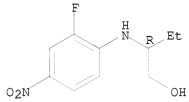
II

AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, F, Cl, Br, I, NO2, etc.; R2 = H, F, Cl, Br, I, CF3, CF2Cl, CF2H, etc.; R3-4 = H, alkoxy, SO0-2, amino, alkyl, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, alkynyl, etc., or R3-4 taken together form a 3-8 membered (un)saturated (hetero)cyclic ring or R3, R5 taken together form a 3-8 membered (un)saturated ring or R3, R6 taken together form a 3-8 membered (un)saturated ring; R5-6 = H, CF3, CF2Cl, CF2H, CFH2, alkyl, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, alkynyl, alkenyl, etc.; R7 = H, F, Cl, Br, I, alkyl, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, etc.; R8 = H, F, Cl, Br, I, alkyl, haloalkyl, heteroalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, etc.; m = 0-2; W = O, SO0-2, N(H, alkyl, etc.,); X, Z = O, SO0-2, NH, etc.; Y = O, S, N(H, alkyl, etc.,), etc.] were prepared Over 50 synthetic examples were provided. For instance, 5-chloro-1,3-phenylenediamine was reacted with 4,4,4-trifluoroacetoacetate in EtOH at reflux for 18 h to give 5-Amino-7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-hydroxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-quinolin-2-one (37%). This was reduced (EtOH, KOAc, 10% Pd/C-H2, 2 h) to give 5-Amino-3,4-dihydro-4-hydroxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-quinolin-2-one (100%). This substrate was then subjected to the following reaction sequence: i. NaNO2/H2SO4; ii. EtOAc, i-PrNH2, NBS; iii. DMF, BnBr, CsF; iv. MsOH, HOAc; v. THF, NMM, Ph3P, DIAD, (R)-Boc-alinol; vi. CH2Cl2, TFA; vii. PhMe, Pd(O)Ligand, NaOBu-t; viii. HOAc, HCl, 90°, 4 h to give II. I are agonists, partial agonists and/or antagonists for androgen receptors (AR).

IT 329229-75-6P, (R)-(+)-2-[[2-Fluoro-4-nitrophenyl]amino]butanol

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of tricyclic quinolinone androgen receptor modulator compds.)
RN 329229-75-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl)amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

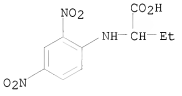
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:565601 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:297787
TITLE: Evaluation of novel dendrimer chiral stationary phases using HPLC
AUTHOR(S): Mathews, B. T.; Beezer, A. E.; Snowden, M. J.; Hardy, M. J.; Mitchell, J. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medway Sciences, Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich, Chatham, ME4 4TB, UK
SOURCE: Chromatographia (2001), 53(3/4), 147-155
CODEN: CHRGB7; ISSN: 0009-5893
PUBLISHER: Friedrich Vieweg & Sohn Verlagsgesellschaft mbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The reversed phase chromatog. properties of the [G1]-L-glutamic acid Et ester-AC-silica (1), [G2]-L-glutamic acid Et ester-AC-silica (2) and the [G1]-L-glutamic acid t-Bu ester-AC-silica (3) dendrimer stationary phases were evaluated. Initial studies involved the comparison between these phases with a classic reversed phase (i.e. ODS1) by the separation of a standard
reversed phase test mixture composed of dimethylphthalate, nitrobenzene, anisole, diphenylamine and fluorene. Sepns. were achieved with comparable performance to those obtained with the conventional reversed phase (ODS1). However, the chromatog. selectivity exhibited by the dendrimer stationary phases was different from that of the ODS1 phase. On a per mol basis, the dendrimers exhibited similar (and sometimes greater) affinity for these analytes compared with the ODS1 ligand. Subsequent chromatog. expts. were conducted upon the dendrimer chiral stationary phases using chiral analytes under reversed phase and normal phase conditions. Chiral resolution was not observed
IT 31356-29-3
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(evaluation of novel dendrimer chiral stationary phases by HPLC separation

of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



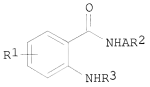
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:319860 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:340354
TITLE: Preparation of anthranilamides as inhibitors of cGMP phosphodiesterase.
INVENTOR(S): Oku, Teruo; Sawada, Kozo; Kuroda, Akio; Kayakiri, Natsuko; Urano, Yasuharu; Sawada, Yuki; Mizutani, Tsuyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; Oku, Noriko; Oku, Chikako; Oku, Tomohito
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001030745	A1	20010503	WO 2000-JP7308	20001019
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1999-3652 A 19991025
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:340354
GI

STN Search



I

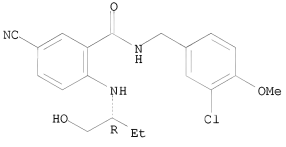
AB Title compds. I; [R1 = NO2, amino, cyano, haloalkyl, acyl, halo, etc.; R2 = H, OH, alkoxy, alkyl, cycloalkyl, (substituted) aryl, heterocyclyl; A = alkylene; R3 = (substituted) heterocyclyl, CR4R5R6; R4, R5 (substituted) carbamoyl, alkyl; R4R5C = = (substituted) carbocyclyl; R6 = H, alkyl], were prepared Thus, reaction of 2-(cyclopentylamino)-5-nitrobenzoic acid with BuNH2 in DMF in the presence of 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole gave N-butyl-2-(cyclopentylamino)-5-nitrobenzamide. The latter inhibited human platelet cGMP phosphodiesterase with IC50 <10 nM.

IT 337360-80-2P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of anthranilamides as inhibitors of cGMP phosphodiesterase)

RN 337360-80-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[(3-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-5-cyano-2-[[(1R)-1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:244346 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:55146

TITLE: Separation of multicomponent mixtures of 2,4-dinitrophenyl labelled amino acids and their enantiomers by capillary zone electrophoresis

AUTHOR(S): Mikus, Peter; Kaniansky, Dusan; Fanali, Salvatore

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University, Bratislava, SK-84215, Slovakia

Updated Search

SOURCE: Electrophoresis (2001), 22(3), 470-477
CODEN: ELCTDN; ISSN: 0173-0835
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

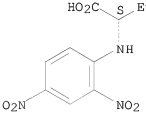
AB The use of capillary zone electrophoresis (CZE) for the separation of a group of 33 2,4-dinitrophenyl labeled amino acids (DNP-AA), including DNP-AA racemates, DNP-L-AA enantiomers and achiral DNP-AAs, was studied. α-, β- And γ-cyclodextrins (CDs) and their derivs. (hydroxypropyl derivs. of α-, β- and γ-CDs, polymeric β-CD and 6A-methylamino-β-cyclodextrin (MA-β-CD)) served as complexing agents and chiral selectors. Although native α- and γ-CDs and their derivs. influenced the effective mobilities of the studied DNP-AAs in different ways, they generally failed to resolve enantiomers of the individual DNP-AAs. However, β-CD and all of its derivs. are effective in this respect. Of these, the best results were achieved with a pos. charged MA-β-CD and this chiral selector resolved enantiomers of ten DNP-AA racemates available for this study. However, a complete resolution of these enantiomers in one CZE run required that the effect of the chiral selector be complemented by complexing effects of polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) or γ-CD. Complexing and chiral recognition capabilities of MA-β-CD combined with complexing effects of γ-CD and PVP provided separating conditions suitable for the CZE sepns. of multicomponent mixts. of DNP-AAs with preserved resolns. of the enantiomers. For example, a mixture consisting of 43 DNP-AA constituents was resolved using an MA-β-CD/γ-CD combination with three peak overlaps.

IT 4470-69-3, L-DNP-α-amino-n-butyric acid
RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)
(separation of multicomponent mixts. of 2,4-dinitrophenyl labeled amino acids and their enantiomers by capillary zone electrophoresis)

RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (17 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:167998 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:222717
TITLE: Preparation of androgen receptor ligands

STN Search

INVENTOR(S): Higuchi, Robert; Arienti, Kristen L.; Neelakandha, Mani; Pio, Barbara; Zhi, Lin; Chen, Penghui; Caferro, Thomas R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ligand Pharmaceuticals Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 173 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

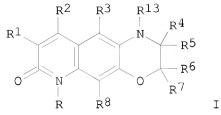
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001016139	A1	20010308	WO 2000-US23520	20000825
WO 2001016139	A9	20020919		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2383077	A1	20010308	CA 2000-2383077	20000825
EP 1212330	A1	20020612	EP 2000-957854	20000825
EP 1212330	B1	20060419		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
BR 2000013597	A	20020716	BR 2000-13597	20000825
US 6462038	B1	20021008	US 2000-648684	20000825
TR 2002000507	T2	20021021	TR 2002-507	20000825
HU 2002002814	A2	20021228	HU 2002-2814	20000825
HU 2002002814	A3	20031128		
JP 2003508402	T	20030304	JP 2001-519705	20000825
AU 778655	B2	20041216	AU 2000-69414	20000825
AT 323709	T	20060515	AT 2000-957854	20000825
ZA 2002001056	A	20030506	ZA 2002-1056	20020206
IN 2002MN00202	A	20051104	IN 2002-MN202	20020215
NO 2002000913	A	20020429	NO 2002-913	20020225
MX 2002002032	A	20030519	MX 2002-2032	20020226
BG 106550	A	20021031	BG 2002-106550	20020325
US 20030186970	A1	20031002	US 2002-238363	20020909
US 20070167445	A1	20070719	US 2006-340282	20060125

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1999-150988P P 19990827
US 2000-648684 A3 20000825
WO 2000-US23520 W 20000825
US 2002-238363 A1 20020909

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:222717
GI

Updated Search

STN Search



I

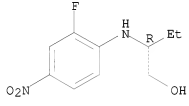
AB Title compds., e.g., I [R = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; R1 = H, halo, alkyl, (hetero)aryl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, alkoxy(methyl), (hetero)aryl, etc.; R4,R5 = H, alkyl, alkoxy, (hetero)aryl, etc.; R6,R7,R13 = H, alkyl, (hetero)aryl, etc.; R8 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.] were prepared Thus, 2-amino-5-nitrophenol was cyclocondensed with ClCH2COCl and the product converted in 3 steps to 7-amino-3,4-dihydro-4-methyl-2H-1,4-benzoxazine which was condensed with CF3COCH2CO2Et and the product treated with PPA to give I (R =R1 = R3-R8 = H, R2 = CF3, I3 = Me). Data for biol. activity of title compds. were given.

IT 329229-75-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of androgen receptor ligands)

RN 329229-75-6 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl)amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (15 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:63979 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:100871

TITLE: Benzimidazolone derivatives, method of preparation and their use as phosphodiesterase inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Sawada, Kozo; Inoue, Takayuki; Sawada, Yuki; Mizutani, Tsuyoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

Updated Search

STN Search

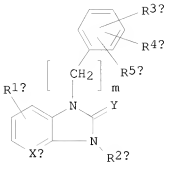
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2001005770	A1	20010125	WO 2000-JP4687		20000712
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2379554	A1	20010125	CA 2000-2379554		20000712
AU 2000058531	A	20010205	AU 2000-58531		20000712
EP 1196391	A1	20020417	EP 2000-944421		20000712
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
TR 2002000161	T2	20020521	TR 2002-161		20000712
BR 2000013041	A	20020716	BR 2000-13041		20000712
HU 2002002186	A2	20021228	HU 2002-2186		20000712
HU 2002002186	A3	20030228			
JP 2003503376	T	20030212	JP 2001-511431		20000712
ZA 2002000029	A	20030402	ZA 2002-29		20020102
IN 2002KN00019	A	20050311	IN 2002-KN19		20020103
MX 2002000340	A	20020621	MX 2002-340		20020109
US 6582351	B1	20030624	US 2002-30979		20020116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1999-1747	A	19990721
			AU 1999-2730	A	19990909
			WO 2000-JP4687	W	20000712

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:100871
GI

Updated Search

STN Search



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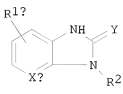

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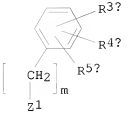
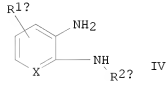


III



IV

AB Benzimidazolone derivs. I, its prodrugs or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, a method for their preparation, pharmaceutical compns. containing them, and usefulness in treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cyclic guanosine-3',5'-monophosphate phosphodiesterase (cGMP-PDE) are claimed. In I, Xa = CH or N; ya = O, S; R1a = halogen, cyano, NO2 carbamoyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl which may be substituted with a heterocyclic group, carboxy, protected carboxy, lower alkyl, halo(lower)alkyl, lower alkoxy, acyl, lower alkanesulfonyl. R2a = lower alkyl, cycloalkyl or heterocyclic group, among which the lower alkyl group may have 1-3 substituents = OH, protected OH, acyl, lower-alkoxy-substituted aralkyloxy, amino, lower alkylamino, acylamino, lower alkoxycarbonylamino, lower alkanesulfonylamino, ureido, lower alkylureido, sulfamoylamino, protected carboxy, carboxy, lower alkanesulfonyl, lower alkylenedioxy, carbamoyl, lower alkyl carbamoyl and sulfamoyl; and the cycloalkyl group and the heterocyclic group may have 1-3 substituents = OH, protected OH, acyl, lower-alkoxy-substituted aralkyloxy, amino, acylamino, lower alkoxycarbonylamino, lower alkanesulfonylamino, ureido, lower alkylureido, sulfamoylamino, protected carboxy, lower alkanesulfonyl, lower alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, protected hydroxy(lower)alkyl, lower alkylenedioxy, carbamoyl and sulfamoyl. R3a, R4a and R5a = same or different, H, halogen, lower alkanoyl, carboxy, protected carboxy, carbamoyl, nitro, cyano, lower alkyl optionally substituted by hydroxy, lower alkoxy or lower-alkoxy-substituted aralkyl; or two of R3a, R4a and R5a may combine together to form a lower alkylenedioxy. M = 1, 2, provided that when R3a = H, R4a = lower alkoxy and R5a = H, halogen, cyano, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, protected carboxy, carboxy or nitro, then (1) the lower alkyl for R2a has 1-3 substituents = OH, protected OH, acyl, lower-alkoxy-substituted aralkyloxy, amino, acylamino, lower alkoxycarbonylamino, lower alkanesulfonylamino, ureido, lower alkylureido, sulfamoylamino, protected carboxy, carboxy, lower

Updated Search

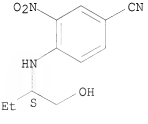
alkanesulfonyl, lower alkylenedioxy, carbamoyl, lower alkyl carbamoyl and sulfamoyl, (2) the cycloalkyl for R2a has 1-3 substituents = OH, protected OH, acyl, lower-alkoxy-substituted aralkyloxy, amino, acylamino, lower alkoxycarbonylamino, lower alkanesulfonylamino, ureido, lower alkylureido, sulfamoylamino, protected carboxy, lower alkanesulfonyl, lower alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, protected hydroxy(lower)alkyl, lower alkylenedioxy, carbamoyl and sulfamoyl, (3) the heterocyclic group for R2a = pyrrolidinyl, dioxanyl and piperidyl which groups may be substituted with protected carboxy, acyl, lower alkanesulfonyl, carbamoyl or sulfamoyl, (4) R1a = carbamoyl, lower alkylcarbamoyl which may be substituted with a heterocyclic group, carboxy, protected carboxy, acyl, or lower alkanesulfonyl, (5) Xa = N; (6) m = 2; or (7) yra = S. Pharmaceutical compns. containing the above compds. are claimed (with test data provided for 8 compds.) to be effective for treatment or prevention of diseases mediated by cGMP-PDE: angina, hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, congestive heart failure, glomerular diseases, renal tubulo-intestinal diseases, renal failure, atherosclerosis, conditions of reduced blood vessel patency, peripheral vascular disease, stroke, bronchitis, asthma, allergic rhinitis, urticaria, glaucoma, diseases characterized by disorders of gut motility, erectile dysfunction, female sexual dysfunction, impotence, diabetic complications, micturition disorder, or incontinence and storage of urine disorder. The method of preparation comprises reacting II with III (Z1 = halogen) in the presence of base. III are made by intramol. cyclization of IV (X = N). For example, to a solution of 1-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-trifluoromethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazol-2-one (200 mg) in anhydrous DMF (2 mL) was added portionwise NaH (29.3 mg, 60% dispersion in mineral oil) at 5° under N2 atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. After adding 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl bromide (154 mg), the mixture was stirred at room temperature
for 2 h. After workup, 3-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-1-(trans-4-hydroxycyclohexyl)-5-trifluoromethyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-benzimidazol-2-one (217.9 mg) was obtained as a colorless solid.

IT 320406-03-9P, 4-[[(S)-1-Ethyl-2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-3-nitrobenzonitrile
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; benzimidazolone derivs., method of preparation and use as phosphodiesterase inhibitors)

RN 320406-03-9 HCAPLUS

CN Benzonitrile, 4-[[(1S)-1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-3-nitro- (CA INDEX NAME)

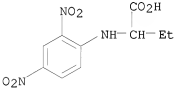
Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS

RECORD (11 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 24 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:86260 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:293994
TITLE: Mass spectrometric fragmentation reactions. XXXIX. The investigation of N-dinitrophenyl derivatives of amino acids by electron/chemical ionization using a particle beam interface
AUTHOR(S): Kaussmann, M.; Budzikiewicz, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Organische Chemie der Universitat zu Koln, Koln, D-50939, Germany
SOURCE: Spectroscopy (Amsterdam) (1999), 14(2), 67-82
CODEN: SPIJDZ; ISSN: 0712-4813
PUBLISHER: IOS Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The EI and CI mass spectra of 2,4-dinitrophenyl(DNP)-amino acids and oligopeptides give characteristic mass spectra when a particle beam interface is used for introduction. They differ from mass spectra obtained after direct insertion into the ion source. In the particle beam interface the major part of the mols. suffers degradation by contact with metal surfaces such as decarboxylation and reduction of the nitro groups. The final products are benzimidazole derivs. carrying in the 2-position the residue of the resp. amino acid. These products show characteristic fragmentation reactions which allow to identify isomeric amino acids. For DNP-di- and oligopeptides an identification of the N-terminal amino acid is always possible, that of the C-terminus with restrictions.
IT 31356-29-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(investigation of dinitrophenyl derivs. of amino acids by mass spectrometric fragmentation reactions on beam surface)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:691067 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:310451
TITLE: Preparation of anthranilamides as of cGMP-phosphodiesterase inhibitors

STN Search

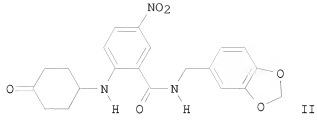
INVENTOR(S): Oku, Teruo; Sawada, Kozo; Kuroda, Akio; Inoue, Takayuki; Kayakiri, Natsuko; Sawada, Yuki; Mizutani, Tsuyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 192 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9954284	A1	19991028	WO 1999-JP2028	19990415
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2328413	A1	19991028	CA 1999-2328413	19990415
AU 9931708	A	19991108	AU 1999-31708	19990415
AU 758298	B2	20030320		
BR 9909781	A	20001219	BR 1999-9781	19990415
TR 2000003037	T2	20010122	TR 2000-3037	19990415
EP 1080069	A1	20010307	EP 1999-913686	19990415
EP 1080069	B1	20030319		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001508811	T	20010703	JP 1999-552766	19990415
HU 2001001793	A2	20011028	HU 2001-1793	19990415
HU 2001001793	A3	20030228		
AT 234810	T	20030415	AT 1999-913686	19990415
IN 2000KN00351	A	20050311	IN 2000-KN351	20000925
ZA 2000005243	A	20020114	ZA 2000-5243	20000928
MX 2000009950	A	20010405	MX 2000-9950	20001011
US 6384080	B1	20020507	US 2001-509541	20010423
US 20020193614	A1	20021219	US 2002-50789	20020118

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
	AU 1998-3085	A	19980420
	AU 1998-5851	A	19980911
	AU 1998-7781	A	19981218
	WO 1999-JP2028	W	19990415
	US 2001-509541	A1	20010423

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:310451
GI

Updated Search



II

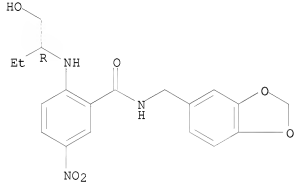
AB R4NHZ1CONHZR3 [I; R3 = H, OH, alkoxy, aryl, etc.; R4 = alkoxy, heterocyclyl, (alkyl)amino, etc.; Z = alkylene; Z1 = e-withdrawing group-substituted (halo)-1,2-phenylene] were prepared Thus, 2-fluoro-5-nitrobenzoic acid was amidated by 1,3-benzodioxole-5-methylamine and the product aminated by 4-aminocyclohexanol to give, after oxidation, title compound II. Data for biol. activity of I were given.

IT 247566-88-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of anthranilamides as of cGMP-phosphodiesterase inhibitors)

RN 247566-88-7 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-ylmethyl)-2-[[(1R)-1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-5-nitro- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (13 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

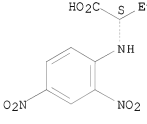
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:458983 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:153216

TITLE: Stereochemical resolution of racemates, in HPLC, using a chiral stationary phase based upon immobilized α-chymotrypsin. Part 1. Structural chiral separations

AUTHOR(S): Felix, G.; Descorps, V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ENSCPB, Talence, F-33402, Fr.
SOURCE: Chromatographia (1999), 49(11/12), 595-605
CODEN: CHRGB7; ISSN: 0009-5893
PUBLISHER: Friedrich Vieweg & Sohn Verlagsgesellschaft mbH
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB α-Chymotrypsin was immobilized on an epoxide derivatized silica gel by an in-situ immobilization process. Several protected amino acids and other racemates were resolved by a structural recognition mechanism. The immobilization process and the stability of this α-chymotrypsin stationary phase were studied. Mobile phase parameters including the ionic strength, pH, and the effects of organic modifiers were also investigated. The retention, efficiency, and stereoselectivity of the solutes appear to be related to their mol. structure, hydrophobicity, and electrostatic interactions. These relationships determine the recognition mechanism and the position of each enantiomer in the active site.
IT 4470-69-3P
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(HPLC resolution with chiral stationary phase based upon silica-immobilized chymotrypsin)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (33 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 27 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:188279 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:282358
TITLE: Solid-phase peptide synthesis by fragment condensation: coupling in swelling volume
AUTHOR(S): Rinnova, Marketa; Lebl, Michal; Soucek, Milan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Prague, CZ-166 10/6, Czech Rep.
SOURCE: Letters in Peptide Science (1999), 6(1), 15-22
CODEN: LPSCEM; ISSN: 0929-5666
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The condensation of short peptides to resin-bound fragments was examined

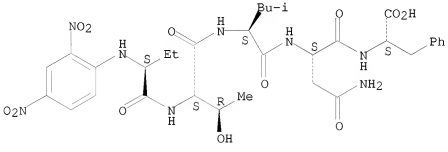
with respect to high coupling yields with only a small molar excess of a peptide in the reaction solution The best results were achieved by the addition of reactants (C-unprotected peptide, diisopropylcarbodiimide, and HOBt) dissolved in a so-called swelling volume of an appropriate solvent to a dry resin with an attached N-deprotected peptide chain. Each coupling step was followed by the end-capping of unreacted resin-bound peptide with 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene. The substituted dinitroaniline chromophore formed in this reaction made the detection and separation of deletion peptides easy. Both conventional and "swelling volume" methods were compared on parallel syntheses of the HIV-1 protease C-terminal 78-99 fragment. The yields of the isolated heneicosapeptide were 21 and 81% in favor of the "swelling volume" procedure.

IT 222978-91-8P
RL: BYP (Byproduct); PREP (Preparation)
(solid-phase peptide synthesis by fragment condensation coupling in swelling volume)

RN 222978-91-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, (2S)-2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]butanoyl-L-threonyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 28 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:77546 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:158261

TITLE: Novel oxidative hair dye compositions containing cationic oxidation bases

INVENTOR(S): Genet, Alain; Lagrange, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9903836		A1	19990128	WO 1998-FR1535	19980713
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
FR 2766178		A1	19990122	FR 1997-9028	19970716
FR 2766178		B1	20000317		
CA 2265539		A1	19990128	CA 1998-2265539	19980713
CA 2265539		C	20050215		
AU 9887355		A	19990210	AU 1998-87355	19980713
EP 928289		A1	19990714	EP 1998-938745	19980713
EP 928289		B1	20040929		
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
JP 2000503037		T	20000314	JP 1999-506576	19980713
JP 3825056		B2	20060920		
AT 277908		T	20041015	AT 1998-938745	19980713
ES 2230708		T3	20050501	ES 1998-938745	19980713
US 6638321		B1	20031028	US 1999-254663	19990607
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				FR 1997-9028 A	19970716
				WO 1998-FR1535 W	19980713

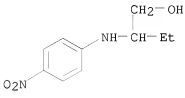
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:158261

AB Novel monobenzene oxidation bases comprise at least a cationic group being selected among the aliphatic chains containing at least a quaternized unsatd. cycle. Their use for oxidation dyeing of keratin fibers, dyeing compns. containing them and oxidation dyeing methods using them is disclosed. Thus, 1-[2-(4-aminophenylamino)-ethyl]-3-methyl-3H-imidazol-1-ium (I) was prepared by reduction of 3-methyl-1-[2-(4-nitrophenylamino)-ethyl]-3H-imidazol-1-ium and reaction with HCl. A hair dye preparation contained I 1.036, 2-methyl-5-N-(β-hydroxyethyl)aminophenol 0.543 and excipient q.s. 100 g.

IT 220159-25-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(novel oxidative hair dye compns. containing cationic oxidation bases)

RN 220159-25-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(4-nitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

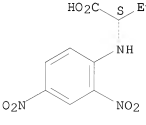


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (25 CITINGS)

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 29 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:491329 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:197343
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:39901a,39904a
TITLE: Highly enantioselective HPLC separations using the covalently bonded macrocyclic antibiotic, ristocetin A, chiral stationary phase
AUTHOR(S): Ekborg-Ott, K.; Liu, Youbang; Armstrong, Daniel W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemistry, University Missouri-Rolla, Rolla, MO, USA
SOURCE: Chirality (1998), 10(5), 434-483
CODEN: CHRLEP; ISSN: 0899-0042
PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The macrocyclic glycopeptide, ristocetin A, was covalently bonded to a silica gel support and evaluated as a liquid chromatog. (LC) chiral stationary phase (CSP). Over 230 racemates were resolved in either the reversed-phase mode, the normal-phase mode, or the polar-organic mode. The retention behavior and selectivity of this CSP were examined in each mode. Optimization of sepns. on this column is discussed. The ristocetin A CSP appeared to be complimentary to other glycopeptide CSPs (i.e., vancomycin and teicoplanin). Column stability was excellent. The CSP was not irreversibly altered when going from one mobile phase mode to another.
IT 4470-69-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)
(enantiomeric separation by HPLC using covalently bonded macrocyclic antibiotic ristocetin A as chiral stationary phase)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 109 THERE ARE 109 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (110 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 30 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:208450 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:267960
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:52979a,52982a
TITLE: Crosslinked protein crystals as universal separation media

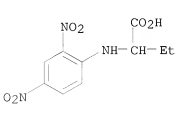
INVENTOR(S): Margolin, Alexey L.; Vilenchik, Lev Z.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Altus Biologics Inc., USA; Margolin, Alexey L.; Vilenchik, Lev Z.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 115 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9813119	A1	19980402	WO 1997-US17167	19970924
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9747381	A	19980417	AU 1997-47381	19970924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-719114	A2 19960924
			WO 1997-US17167	W 19970924

AB The present invention relates to the use of crosslinked protein crystals in methods, apparatus and systems for separating a substance or mol. of interest from a sample. According to a preferred embodiment of this invention, crosslinked protein crystals are used in chromatog. methods, apparatus and systems in which separation is based on a phys. or chemical property of that substance or mol. of interest. Advantageously, the crosslinked protein crystals which characterize the methods, apparatus and systems of this invention possess excellent mech. strength and well developed porous structure, demonstrate significant affinity and chiral selectivity and are extremely stable in aqueous and organic solvents. These properties render the crystals particularly useful as sorbents for sepns., including size exclusion, affinity and chiral chromatog. Crosslinked bovine serum albumin crystals were prepared and packed in a chromatog. column. Ketoprofen, suprofen, and naproxen were separated by affinity chromatog.

IT 31356-29-3P
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(crosslinked protein crystals as universal separation media)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

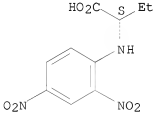


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS

RECORD (10 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 31 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:106701 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:135908
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:26545a,26548a
TITLE: Characterization and Evaluation of d-(+)-Tubocurarine Chloride as a Chiral Selector for Capillary Electrophoretic Enantioseparations
AUTHOR(S): Nair, Usha B.; Armstrong, Daniel W.; Hinze, Willie L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Chemistry, University of Missouri-Rolla, Rolla, MO, 65401, USA
SOURCE: Analytical Chemistry (1998), 70(6), 1059-1065
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new macrocyclic of the bis(benzylisoquinoline) alkaloid family, d-(+)-tubocurarine chloride (DTC), was evaluated as a chiral selector for the separation of optical isomers of organic carboxylates using capillary electrophoresis (CE). The pertinent physicochem. properties, such as absorption spectrum, isoionic point, and solution conformation, of DTC were determined The effects varying such exptl. parameters as DTC concentration, pH, and methanol content in the running buffer were assessed. CE separation of the enantiomers of 18 different compds. was achieved using DTC as the chiral selector under optimized background electrolytic conditions.
IT 4470-69-3, L-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl)-α-amino-n-butyric acid
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(organic carboxylate enantiomers resolution by capillary electrophoresis using tubocurarine chloride as chiral selector)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (12 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

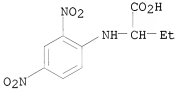
L11 ANSWER 32 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:748872 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:97110

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:18833a,18836a
TITLE: Evaluation of two amine-functionalized cyclodextrins as chiral selectors in capillary electrophoresis: comparisons to vancomycin
AUTHOR(S): Nair, Usha B.; Armstrong, Daniel W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Missouri, Rolla, MO, 65401, USA
SOURCE: Microchemical Journal (1997), 57(2), 199-217
CODEN: MICJAN; ISSN: 0026-265X
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two different amine-functionalized β-cyclodextrins were evaluated as chiral selectors in capillary electrophoresis. The first was a monosubstituted 6-ethylenediamine-derivatized β-cyclodextrin, and the other was quaternary ammonium hydroxypropyl-β-cyclodextrin. The former compound was more widely useful as a chiral selector and had less effect on the electroosmotic flow than the latter compound Both tended to resolve anionic compds. The primary attractive interaction between these host chiral selectors and their enantiomeric guests were charge-charge (ionic) and hydrophobic inclusion. Addnl. interactions involved hydrogen bonding and/or steric repulsions. The cationic cyclodextrins were not as widely useful in resolving anionic compds. as was vancomycin. However, they tended to be more stable and were comparatively transparent to near-UV light.

IT 31356-29-3, 2,4-Dinitrophenyl-DL-α-amino-n-butyric acid
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chiral resolution of; chiral selection mechanisms and ability of amine-functionalized cyclodextrins in capillary electrophoresis)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (24 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 33 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:476570 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:220944
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:43069a
TITLE: A nonempirical method using LC/MS for determination of the absolute configuration of constituent amino acids in a peptide: elucidation of limitations of Marfey's method and of its separation mechanism
AUTHOR(S): Fujii, Kiyonaga; Ikai, Yoshitomo; Mayumi, Tsuyoshi; Oka, Hisao; Suzuki, Makoto; Harada, Ken-ichi

STN Search

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmacy, Meijo University, Tempaku, 468, Japan
SOURCE: Analytical Chemistry (1997), 69(16), 3346-3352
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB As the first step in establishing the author's proposed method, the advanced Marfey's method, which is planned for the simultaneous determination of the absolute configuration of amino acids in a peptide, Marfey's method was applied to com. available amino acids, and the separation behavior was examined in detail. Although good resolution of the diastereomeric pair of an individual amino acid was obtained for all amino acids tested and the applicability of the method was confirmed, the (1-fluoro-2,4-dinitrophenyl)-5-L-alaninamide (FDAA) derivative of the L-amino acid was not always eluted prior to its corresponding D-amino acid derivative Because this proposed method relies on the elution order of a derivatized amino acid with FDAA to determine its absolute configuration, its separation mechanism was carefully investigated using UV and NMR spectral techniques. The results suggested that the resulting conformations of the L- and D-amino acid derivs. are stable and that the resolution between the L- and D-amino acid derivs. is due to the difference in their hydrophobicity, which is derived from the cis- or trans-type arrangement of two more hydrophobic substituents at both α-carbons of an amino acid and L-alanine amide, so that the FDAA derivative of the cis (Z)-type arrangement interacts more strongly with ODS silica gel and has a longer retention time than that of the trans (E)-type arrangement. Therefore, the L-amino acid derivative is usually eluted from the column before its corresponding D-amino acid derivative in Marfey's method. According to this separation mechanism, the elution order of a desired amino acid can be elucidated from the average retention time of the L- and D-amino acid derivs., and the DL-serine and DL-asparagine derivs. are critical for Marfey's method.

IT 194736-16-8P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(nonempirical method using LC/MS for determination of the absolute configuration of constituent amino acids in peptides)

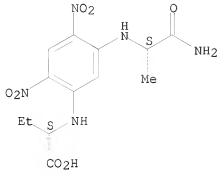
RN 194736-16-8 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[5-[[(1S)-2-amino-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl]amino]-2,4-dinitrophenyl]amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

STN Search



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 92 THERE ARE 92 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (92 CITINGS)
REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 34 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:126060 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:238564
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:46169a,46172a
TITLE: Preparation of a β-cyclodextrin-modified N-carboxymethylchitosan and its chromatographic behavior as a chiral HPLC stationary phase
AUTHOR(S): Kurauchi, Yoshiaki; Ono, Hiroyoshi; Wang, Bo; Egashira, Naoyoshi; Ohga, Kazuya
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Oita University, Oita, 870-11, Japan
SOURCE: Analytical Sciences (1997), 13(1), 47-52
CODEN: ANSCEN; ISSN: 0910-6340
PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Chitosan, whose deacetylation degree was 0.95, was N-carboxymethylated and subsequently modified with 6-amino-6-deoxy-β-cyclodextrin. The 1H NMR spectra of the carboxymethylated chitosan (NCMC) and the β-cyclodextrin-modified NCMC (β-CD-NCMC) showed introductions of ca. 8.4 of the carboxymethyl groups and 8.2 of β-CD moieties per 10 units, resp. β-CD-NCMC was covalently attached to a macroporous silica gel and used as a stationary phase for chiral HPLC sepns. of 2,4-dinitrophenyl-α-amino acids and related racemates. The chiral discrimination was influenced more strongly by the size of an alkyl group on the chiral center of the aliphatic amino acids, compared to a Cyclobond I bearing monomeric β-CD mols. The distance between two aromatic moieties on the aromatic amino acids and related racemates was also discriminated. The strict recognition required the high substitution degree of the β-CD moiety, permitting us to propose a simultaneous inclusion of the 2,4-dinitrophenyl group and another aromatic substituent or an alkyl group with a proper size into the two adjacent CD cavities on the polymer chain.

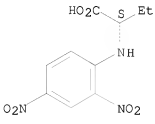
IT 4470-69-3P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of a β-cyclodextrin-modified N-carboxymethylchitosan and its chromatog. behavior as a chiral HPLC stationary phase)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

STN Search

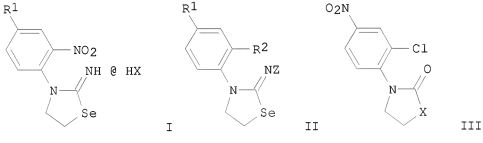
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (7 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 35 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:426976 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:195846
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:36687a,36690a
TITLE: Synthesis, some reactions and anti-ulcer activity of some 2-amino-3-(substituted phenyl)selenazolidines
AUTHOR(S): Hornyak, Gyula; Feller, Antal; Lempert, Karoly
CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Group Alkaloid Chem., Hungarian Academy Sci., Budapest, H-1521, Hung.
SOURCE: ACH - Models in Chemistry (1995), 132(6), 871-885
CODEN: ACMCEI; ISSN: 1217-8969
PUBLISHER: Akademiai Kiado
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 125:195846
GI



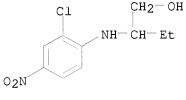
AB 2-Imino-3-(substituted phenyl)selenazolidine salts, e.g., I (R1 = H, NO2, CF3, X = Cl, Br), were prepared (1) by acid induced ring closure of N-(2-selenocyanatoethyl)anilines, or (2) by fusion of anilines with 2-bromoethylselenocyanate. E.g., 2-NO2C6H4NHCH2CH2SeCN is refluxed in dioxane the presence of ethanesulfonic acid to give I (R1 = H, HX = HO3SEt) in 93% yield. Diselenide, e.g., (ArNHCH2CH2Se)2, formation accompanying the syntheses according to Method 1 above was successfully suppressed. Some N-substituted derivs. (e.g., II, R1 ≠ R2 = Cl,

NO2, Z = CHO, Ac, CONHPr, SO2Et) of selenazolidines I, as well as 3-aryl-selenazolidin-2-one III (X = Se), and its thiazolidinone analog III (X = S), were also prepared The gastroprotective (antiulcer) activity of some of I, II and III is reported.

IT 180691-77-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and methylsulfonylation in the synthesis of amino(substituted phenyl)selenazolidines as antiulcer agents)

RN 180691-77-4 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 36 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:357976 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:131259

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:24261a

TITLE: Chiral separation of α-amino acid derivatives by capillary electrophoresis using 6-amino-6-deoxy-β-cyclodextrin and its N-hexyl derivative as chiral selectors

AUTHOR(S): Egashira, Naoyoshi; Mutoh, Osamu; Kurauchi, Yoshiaki; Ohga, Kazuya

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Applied Chemistry, Oita University, Oita, 870-11, Japan

SOURCE: Analytical Sciences (1996), 12(3), 503-505
CODEN: ANSCEN; ISSN: 0910-6340

PUBLISHER: Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

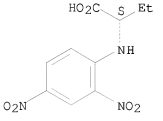
AB The chiral sepns. of N-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)- and N-dansyl-α-amino acids by capillary zone electrophoresis (CZE) using 6-amino-6-deoxy-β-cyclodextrin (ACD) and 6-deoxy-6-hexylamino-β-cyclodextrin (HACD) as chiral selectors. Tetraalkylammonium additives with short alkyl chains adsorbed on a capillary silica wall have improved in CZE through controlling an electroosmotic flow. ACD having an amino group is also expected to adsorb on the capillary silica wall, and, thus, to produce more effective chiral separation Further, chiral sepns. with HACD have been compared to those with ACD on the basis of the hydrophobicity of the hexyl group on HACD.

IT 4470-69-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chiral separation of α-amino acid derivs. by capillary electrophoresis using 6-amino-6-deoxy-β-cyclodextrin and its N-hexyl derivative as chiral selectors)

STN Search

RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

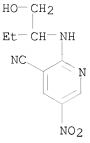
Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (15 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 37 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:356933 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:167832
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:31449a,31452a
TITLE: Synthesis of new pyrrolo- and thieno[2,3-b]pyridine derivatives by the Thorpe-Ziegler reaction
AUTHOR(S): Yakovlev, M. Yu.; Kadushkin, A. V.; Granik, V. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: TsKhLS-VNIKhFI, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1996), 30(2), 36-38
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134
PUBLISHER: Izdatel'stvo Folium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 125:167832
AB Various 2-aminopyridines were prepared in good yields by reacting 2-chloro-3-cyano-5-nitropyridine with amines and amino alcs. The product of the reaction with glycine Me ester, 2-[[(methoxycarbonyl)methyl]amino]-3-cyano-5-nitropyridine, failed to enter the Thorpe-Ziegler cyclization, presumably due to the presence of the secondary amino group. The reaction with N-methylaminoacetate and thioglycolate gave suitable intermediates, which in the presence of Na ethoxide underwent intermol. Thorpe-Ziegler cyclization to afford pyrrolo- and thieno[2,3-b]pyridines.
IT 180424-16-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of pyrrolo- and thieno[2,3-b]pyridines by Thorpe-Ziegler cyclization)
RN 180424-16-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 2-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-5-nitro- (CA INDEX NAME)

Updated Search



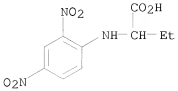
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 38 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:148859 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:242482
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:44713a,44716a
TITLE: Capillary electrophoretic enantiomeric separations using the glycopeptide antibiotic, teicoplanin
AUTHOR(S): Rundlett, Kimber L.; Gasper, Mary P.; Zhou, Eve Y.; Armstrong, Daniel W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: University Missouri, Rolla, MO, USA
SOURCE: Chirality (1996), 8(1), 88-107
CODEN: CHRLEP; ISSN: 0899-0042
PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Teicoplanin is the third in a series of macrocyclic glycopeptide antibiotics that has been evaluated as a chiral selector in capillary electrophoresis (CE). It was used to resolve over 100 anionic racemates at low selector concns. Like the other related glycopeptide antibiotics, its enantioselectivity tends to be opposite to that of the ansa-type antibiotics which prefers cationic compds., particularly amines. Factors that affect teicoplanin-based enantiosepns. include the selector as well as the enantiosepn. Teicoplanin exhibited some features that were not noted with the other glycopeptide antibiotics. it forms micelles in aqueous solns. and this influence its enantioselectivity. Unlike the other studied glycopeptides, teicoplanin ppts. in alc.-water mixts. It also binds less to the capillary wall than vancomycin as evidenced by the faster electroosmotic flow velocity. The micellization of teicoplanin is pH dependent so that the effect of pH on enantiorecognition is more complex for teicoplanin than for other chiral selectors. Also it is shown that the simple model proposed to explain the role of organic modifiers in cyclodextrin-based CE enantiosepns. may not apply to these and other systems.

IT 31356-29-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(enantiomeric separation of drugs by capillary electrophoresis using teicoplanin as a chiral selector)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

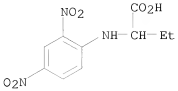


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 77 THERE ARE 77 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (77 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 39 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:320833 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:142711
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:26343a,26346a
TITLE: Highly enantioselective capillary electrophoretic separations with dilute solutions of the macrocyclic antibiotic ristocetin A
AUTHOR(S): Armstrong, Daniel W.; Gasper, Mary P.; Rundlett, Kimber L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Missouri-Rolla, Rolla, MO, 65401, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (1995), 689(2), 285-304
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Ristocetin A is one of a series of structurally related amphoteric, glycopeptide, macrocyclic antibiotics. These compds. have several features that make them attractive as chiral selectors. These include spatially oriented functional groups that are known to provide the types of interactions that are conducive to enantio-recognition, a somewhat rigid "pocket" that can provide a site for hydrophobic interactions and polar, flexible arms (i.e., pendent sugar moieties) that can rotate to hydrogen bond and otherwise interact with a variety of chiral analytes. In addition, these compds. are sufficiently soluble in water, aqueous buffers and aqueous-organic solvents that are commonly used in capillary electrophoresis (CE). The use and optimization of ristocetin A as a chiral selector in CE is discussed. Over 120 racemates are resolved including a variety of N-blocked amino acids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory compds. and a large number of biol. important compds. containing carboxylic acid groups (e.g., mandelic acid derivs., lactic acid derivs., folinic acid, tropic acid).

IT 31356-29-3P
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(highly enantioselective capillary electrophoretic sepns. with dilute solns. of the macrocyclic antibiotic ristocetin A)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



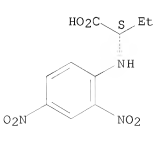
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 106 THERE ARE 106 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (107 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 40 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:111539 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:24944
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:4403a,4406a
TITLE: Evaluation of the macrocyclic antibiotic vancomycin as a chiral selector for capillary electrophoresis
AUTHOR(S): Armstrong, Daniel W.; Rundlett, Kimber L.; Chen, Jing-Ran
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Missouri-Rolla, Rolla, MO, USA
SOURCE: Chirality (1994), 6(6), 496-509
CODEN: CHRLEP; ISSN: 0899-0042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Vancomycin is one of a family of related macrocyclic glycopeptide antibiotics that were discovered by the scientists at the Eli Lilly Company in the 1950s. It has been used to treat severe staphylococcal infections, particularly when bacterial resistance to other antibiotics has developed. Vancomycin is a naturally occurring chiral compound and has a number of stereogenic centers. Furthermore, it contains a variety of functionalities that are known to be useful for enantioselective interactions (e.g., hydrogen bonding groups, hydrophobic pockets, aromatic groups, amide linkages, etc.). The physicochem. properties of vancomycin, including its stability in solution, are discussed as they pertain to capillary electrophoresis. Over 100 racemates were resolved including many nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs, antineoplastic compds. and N-derivatized amino acids. Many of these compds. had very high resolution factors. Optimization and the effect of different exptl. parameters on the enantioselective sepns. are discussed.

IT 4470-69-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(evaluation of macrocyclic antibiotic vancomycin as chiral selector for capillary electrophoresis)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

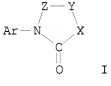


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 193 THERE ARE 193 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (195 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 41 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:545848 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:145848
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 121:26141a,26144a
TITLE: heterocyclic compound crystals and manufacture thereof
INVENTOR(S): Komatsu, Hiromi; Shigemoto, Takeo; Sugyama, Tsunetoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Synthetic Rubber Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 31 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06056771	A	19940301	JP 1992-233134	19920807
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-233134	19920807

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 121:145848
GI



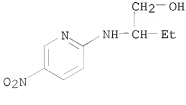
I

AB The crystal is represented by I (X, Y, Z=C, O, S, or N with optional substituting H, or monovalent or divalent radical except for O atom(s); Ar=aromatic radical with optional substituting radical(s)) and has ≥1 pairs of optically even faces parallel to each other. A solvent(s) which have solubility of 1-50 g at 25° may be used for growth, and may be a mixture of ≥2 solvents such that crystal habit of the crystal grown from a single solvent differs from that from the other solvent.

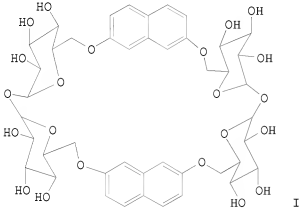
IT 149873-63-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, oxazolidinone derivative compds. from)

RN 149873-63-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(5-nitro-2-pyridinyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 42 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:134962 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:134962
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:23799a,23802a
TITLE: Glycophanes, cyclodextrin-cyclophane hybrid receptors for apolar binding in aqueous solutions. A stereoselective carbohydrate-carbohydrate interaction in water
AUTHOR(S): Coteron, Jose M.; Vicent, Cristina; Bosso, Claude; Penades, Soledad
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Quim. Org., CSIC, Madrid, 28006, Spain
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1993), 115(22), 10066-76
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI



I

AB The synthesis and complexing properties of a new type of neutral chiral receptors, cyclodextrin-cyclophanes, e.g. I, are reported. They are built from α,α'-trehalose and 2,7-dihydroxynaphthalene or 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol. The water soluble glycophane I displays a general affinity for electron-deficient aromatic guests (nitro derivs. of phenol and benzenesulfonic and benzenecarboxylic acids), the association consts. increasing with the increased number of electron-withdrawing groups (NO2). Depending on the solvent, different factors seem to contribute to the stability of the complexes. In CD3OD:D2O (1:1), electron donor-acceptor interactions are the main driving forces, whereas in water, addnl. hydrophobic effects increase the stability of the complexes. Glycophane I shows chiral discrimination toward racemic mixts. of 2,4-dinitrophenyl amino acid derivs. in solid-liquid extraction expts., with enantioselectivities ranging from 2,4-dinitrophenyl amino acid derivs. in solid-liquid extraction expts., with enantioselectivities ranging from 5 ro 40% as deduced by integration of the aromatic proton NMR signals of both enantiomers. Cyclodextrins (CDs) under the same conditions did not show any discrimination toward these derivs. A stereospecific

carbohydrate-carbohydrate interaction in water has been shown between glycophane I and the 4-nitrophenyl α- and β-D-gluco-, α- and β-D-galacto- and α- and β-D-mannopyranosyl derivs., and the contribution of this interaction to complex stability has been evaluated. The complexes of CDs and 4-nitrophenyl glycosides did not show any addnl. stabilization due to carbohydrate moieties.

IT 152866-65-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

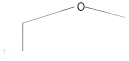
RN 152866-65-4 HCAPLUS

CN α-D-Glucopyranoside, 6,6'':6',6'''-bis-O-2,7-naphthalenediylbis[α-D-glucopyranosyl, compd. with (R)-2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]butanoic acid (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

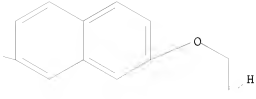
CM 1

CRN 142409-32-3
CMF C44 H52 O22

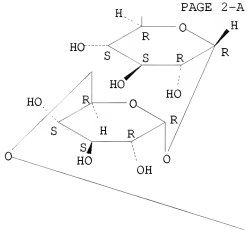
Absolute stereochemistry.

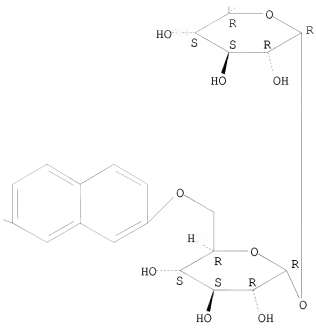


PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A

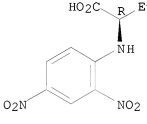




CM 2

CRN 6367-34-6
CMF C10 H11 N3 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (59 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 43 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:594750 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:194750
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:34473a,34476a
TITLE: Thin-layer chromatographic enantioseparation of miscellaneous compounds with bovine serum albumin in the eluent
AUTHOR(S): Lepri, Luciano; Coas, Vanda; Desideri, Pier Giorgio; Pettini, Lilia
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Public Health, Epidemiol., Univ. Florence,

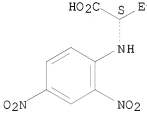
Florence, 50121, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Planar Chromatography--Modern TLC (1993), 6(2), 100-4
CODEN: JPCTE5; ISSN: 0933-4173
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The enantiomers of several optically active organic compds. have been separated using optimized chromatog. systems comprising RP-18W/UV254 or Sil C18-50 UV254 layers and eluents of different pH and ionic strength containing different amts. of bovine serum albumin (BSA) and organic modifier. BSA shows high enantioselectivity towards different N derivs. of DL amino acids, fluoro substituted tryptophans, and finally, unusual enantiomers such as 1,1'-bi-2-naphthol, binaphthyl-2,2'-diyl hydrogen phosphate, β-hydrastine, p-nitrophenyl-β-thiofucopyranoside, and 3,5-dinitro-N-(1-phenylethyl)benzamide, never before separated with this chiral agent. A total of more than 75 racemates has been separated in the authors' expts. with planar chromatog. using BSA in the mobile phase [reported in this and previous work] and the data obtained furnish some interesting suggestions which might serve as a guideline for chiral sepns.

IT 4470-69-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(thin-layer chromatog. of, with bovine serum albumin-containing eluent)

RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

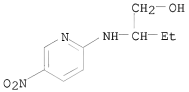


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (13 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 44 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:570229 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:170229
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:30265a,30268a
TITLE: Nonlinear optical device
INVENTOR(S): Shigemoto, Takeo; Sugyama, Tsunetoshi; Ukaji, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 32 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

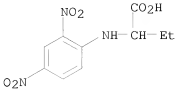
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

JP 05045688 A 19930226 JP 1991-289294 19911008
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-295110 A1 19901031
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:170229
AB The title device consists of a compound XCH2C(R)HNHA [R (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, aralkyl, acyl, CO2H, carbamoyl, YS1CH2; Y = benzyl, C14 alkyl; X = OH, alkoxy, aralkyloxy; A = (un)substituted (hetero)aromatic] or a polymer containing the compound chemical bonded to the polymer.
IT 149873-63-2P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as nonlinear optical material)
RN 149873-63-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(5-nitro-2-pyridinyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 45 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:246573 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:246573
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:42521a,42524a
TITLE: Direct separation of enantiomers using multiple-interaction chiral stationary phases based on the modified β-cyclodextrin-bonded stationary phase
AUTHOR(S): Li, Song; Purdy, William C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., McGill Univ., Montreal, QC, H3A 2K6, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1992), 625(2), 109-20
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Several multiple-interaction chiral stationary phases have been developed. These stationary phases contain a hydrophobic cavity capable of inclusion complexation, aromatic groups capable of π-π interaction, polar hydroxyl groups capable of hydrogen-bonding with the polar functional groups of the solute, and bulky non-polar groups providing steric repulsion. The characteristics and properties of these stationary phases are described. The direct separation of enantiomers of a wide variety of chiral compds. are reported. The effect of mobile phase composition on the retention and resolution is discussed.
IT 31356-29-3
RL: ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)
(resolution of, by HPLC on modified β-cyclodextrin-bonded stationary phase)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

STN Search



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (12 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 46 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:187273 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:187273
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 108:30791a,30794a
TITLE: Optical resolution of amino acids
INVENTOR(S): Yuasa, Seiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

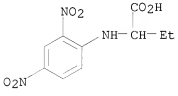
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62070348	A	19870331	JP 1985-210313	19850925
JP 06013463	B	19940223		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1985-210313	19850925

AB Mixts. of D- and L-amino acids are resolved by transforming to N-(substituted aryl) derivs. and separating by liquid chromatograph. Thus, an aqueous solution of racemic isoleucine and NaHCO3 was treated with 2,4-(O2N)2C6H3F in EtOH at 80° to give the N-aryl derivs., which were separated on a cellulose column using BuOH/EtOH/H2O (4/1/0.1 vol) as eluent. The separation factor was 2.23.

IT 31356-29-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and optical resolution of, by liquid chromatog.)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 47 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:407732 HCAPLUS

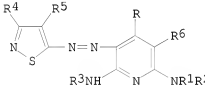
Updated Search

STN Search

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:7732
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:1373a,1376a
TITLE: Isothiazole azo dyes
INVENTOR(S): Loeffler, Hermann; Schefczik, Ernst
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 25 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3330155	A1	19850307	DE 1983-3330155	19830820
EP 135131	A1	19850327	EP 1984-109602	19840813
EP 135131	B1	19861105		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP 60065066	A	19850413	JP 1984-171675	19840820
US 4774324	A	19880927	US 1986-838195	19860307
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1983-3330155 A	19830820
			US 1984-641580 A2	19840817

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY FOR US PATENT AVAILABLE IN LSUS DISPLAY FORMAT
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 103:7732
GI

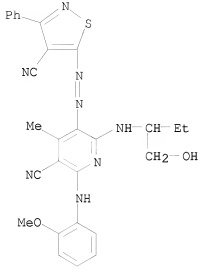


I

AB Title dyes of general structure I are prepared, where R = H, C1-3 alkyl; R1 and R3 = H or (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or aryl; R2 = H or (un)substituted alkyl; NR1R2 can be a saturated 5- or 6-membered ring; R4 = (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or aryl; R5 = Cl, Br, CONH2, or CN; and R6 = H, CONH2, or CN. I gave fast orange to bluish red dyeing or prints on polyester or cotton-polyester textiles. Typical dyes (all prepared by conventional diazotization and coupling of 5-aminoisothiazoles) are I (R = Me, R1 = H, R2 = C6H4OMe-o, R3 = cyclohexyl, R4 = Ph, R5 = R6 = CN) [96856-13-2], bluish red on cotton-polyester, and I (R = Me, R1 = R3 = H, R2 = CH2CH2CH2OCH2CH2OPh, R4 = Me, R5 = R6 = CN) [96856-14-3], orange on polyester. Numerous other I are reported.
IT 96856-12-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with benzoyl chloride)
RN 96856-12-1 HCAPLUS
CN 3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 5-[2-(4-cyano-3-phenyl-5-isothiazolyl)diazenyl]-6-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-2-[(2-methoxyphenyl)amino]-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

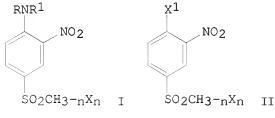
Updated Search

STN Search



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 48 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:630056 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:230056
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:34925a,34928a
TITLE: Studies on SNAr reactions of 4-(halogenmethylsulfonyl)-2-nitrohalobenzene with amine derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Ejmocki, Zdzislaw; Eckstein, Zygmunt; Krasinski, Pawel; Zagorska, Krystyna
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem. Technol., Polytech. Univ., Warsaw, 00662, Pol.
SOURCE: Polish Journal of Chemistry (1983), 57(4-5-6), 555-60
CODEN: PJCHDQ; ISSN: 0137-5083
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 101:230056
GI



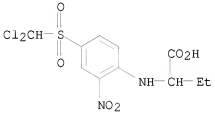
AB Thirty-seven amino(halomethylsulfonyl)nitrobenzenes I (RR1N = NH2, Et2N,

morpholino, CH(CHMe2)CO2Et, NHCH2CO2Et, PhNH, NHCHPhCO2Et, cyclohexylamino, etc.; X = Cl, Br; n = 1,2) were prepared by bimol. aromatic substitution (SNAr) reaction of the title compds. II (X1 = Cl, Br) with RR1NH.

IT 61497-19-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 61497-19-6 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[4-[(dichloromethyl)sulfonyl]-2-nitrophenyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 49 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:64877 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:64877
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:9769a,9772a
TITLE: Trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid: a chromophore, electrophore and precolumn derivatizing agent for high performance liquid chromatography of alkylamines
AUTHOR(S): Caudill, W. Lowry; Wightman, R. Mark
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN, 47405, USA
SOURCE: Analytica Chimica Acta (1982), 141, 269-78
CODEN: ACACAM; ISSN: 0003-2670
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

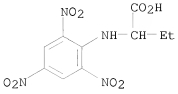
AB Trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid (TNBS) is an ideal precolumn derivatizing agent for high-performance liquid chromatog. of alkyl amines. The reaction is quant. and the trinitrophenyl derivs. are amenable to UV and electrochem. detection. Electrochem. detection with either a glassy C or pressure-annealed pyrolytic graphite working electrode provides lower detection limits than UV detection and thus is preferable for trace detns. The applicability of TNBS for the separation and detection of amino acids is described.

IT 84328-76-7P
RL: ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 84328-76-7 HCAPLUS

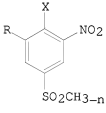
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

STN Search



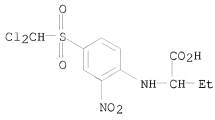
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 50 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:42730 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:42730
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 86:6797a,6800a
TITLE: Use of the SNAr reaction for transformation of halonitrobenzene derivatives into biologically active agrochemicals
AUTHOR(S): Ejmocki, Zdzislaw
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Chem. Technol. Org., Politech. Warsaw, Warsaw, Pol.
SOURCE: Prace Naukowe - Politechnika Warszawska, Chemia (1975), 17, 93 pp.
CODEN: PNPWBQ; ISSN: 0137-2300
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Polish
GI



AB Examination of the influence of SO2CH3-nX1n groups (X1 = Br or Cl, n = 0, 1 or 2) in nucleophilic substitution reactions of halobenzenes and nitrohalobenzenes I (R = H or NO2; X = Br, Cl or iodine; X1 = Br or Cl; n = 0, 1 or 2) showed that these groups enhanced the displacement of aromatic halogen, while the halogen of the halomethyl groups resisted displacement. A substitution reaction mechanism involving a Meisenheimer σ-complex was suggested. All of the 150 compds. prepared were characterized and a number were found effective as fungicides and herbicides.
IT 61497-19-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 61497-19-6 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[4-[(dichloromethyl)sulfonyl]-2-nitrophenyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 51 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:107087 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:107087
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 84:17455a,17458a
TITLE: Coupling components for azo dyes
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 49094677	A	19740909	JP 1972-125836	19721216
JP 52046230	B	19771122		
US 29640	E	19780523	US 1976-711863	19760805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1970-2062717 A	19701219
			DE 1971-2156545 A	19711115
			US 1971-209431 A2	19711217
			DE 1972-2211663 A	19720310
			DE 1972-2216570 A	19720406
			DE 1972-2226933 A	19720602
			DE 1972-2251702 A	19721021
			DE 1972-2251719 A	19721021
			DE 1972-2258823 A	19721201
			DE 1972-2259103 A	19721202
			DE 1972-2259684 A	19721206
			DE 1972-2260827 A	19721213
			GB 1972-57442 A	19721213
			JP 1972-125836 A	19721216
			DE 1972-2263458 A	19721227
			US 1973-328459 A5	19730131

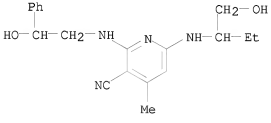
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Coupling components I (R, R3 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or O-containing aliphatic groups; R1 = H, alkyl; R2 = CN, CONH2) for azo dyes are prepared by reaction of chloropyridine derivs. II (R4 = Cl, RNH) with R3NH2. Thus, 187 parts II (R1 = Me, R2 = CN, R4 = Cl) [875-35-4] in 500 parts MeOH was heated 5-6 hr at 40-5° with 80 parts HOCH2CH2CH2NH2 [141-43-5] in the presence of 100 parts Et3N, diluted with 1000 parts H2O and acidified with 50 parts concentrated HCl to give 210 parts II (R1 = Me, R2 = CN on left, R4 = NHCH2CH2OH) [52982-62-4] containing traces of its isomer, as a colorless powder. This powder (125 parts) was stirred 6 hr with 300 parts

MeOCH2CH2NH2 [109-85-3] to give I (R = CH2CH2OMe, R1 = Me, R2 = CN, R3 = CH2CH2OH) [38841-87-1] containing traces of its isomer. By similar means an addnl. 42 II (R2 = Cn), 14 II (R = CONH2), 272 I (R2 = CN), and 67 I (R2 = CONH2) were prepared I (R = MeOCH2CH2, R1 = Me, R2 = CN, R3 = CH2CH2Ph) [58445-83-3] was hydrolyzed with 90% H2SO4 at 80-100° for 6-8 hr to give I (R, R1, R3 unchanged, R2 = CONH2) [52981-95-0], which coupled with diazotized p-O2NC6H4NH2 to give a red dye.

IT 52983-60-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 52983-60-5 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 6-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-2-[(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)amino]-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

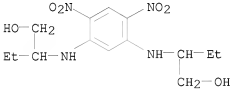
L11 ANSWER 52 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:508362 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:108362
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:16933a,16936a
TITLE: Chemotherapeutically active nitro compounds. 1. Nitroanilines
AUTHOR(S): Winkelmann, E.; Raether, W.; Dittmar, W.; Duewel, D.; Gericke, D.; Hohorst, W.; Rolly, H.; Schrinner, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hoechst A.-G., Frankfurt/Main, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (1975), 25(5), 681-708
CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Of 201 nitro compds. tested, mostly basic disubstituted nitroanilines, a number were active in vitro or in vivo against bacteria, fungi, protozoa, helminths, viruses, and tumors. The activity against viruses probably resulted from increased interferon production by the host animal. The compds. with antitumor activity were effective against ascites tumors but not against solid tumors, indicating a low therapeutic index. The compds. active against protozoa and helminths also showed a low therapeutic index. Among the most active compds. were:
4-chloro-6-[(3-diethylamino-2-hydroxypropyl)amino]-1,3-dinitrobenzene [17220-91-6] and 1,2-bis(5-chloro-2,4-dinitroanilino)ethane [56225-11-7] against dermatophytes and Candida albicans in vitro;
6-[(2-diethylaminoethyl)amino]-1,3-dinitro-4-methoxybenzene [17215-71-3] against Trichomonas fetus peritonitis in mice;
bis[4-[(2-diethylaminoethyl)amino]-3-nitrophenyl] sulfone dihydrochloride

[56225-14-0] against Entamoeba histolytica liver necrosis in hamsters; 4-chloro-1,3-dinitro-6-(4-hydroxyphenylamino)benzene [56224-39-6] against coccidiosis in chicks; 4,6-bis[(2-dimethylaminopropyl)amino]-1,3-dinitrobenzene-2HCl (I) [17215-65-5] against Schistosoma mansoni in mice; 4,6-bis[(2-diethylaminoethyl)amino]-1,3-dinitrobenzene-2HCl [17215-46-2] and I against a variety of viruses in mice; and 4-chloro-1,3-dinitro-6-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperazino]benzene [56224-38-5] against Ehrlich carcinoma in mice.

IT 56224-49-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and anthelmintic and antimicrobial and antitumor activity of)

RN 56224-49-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Butanol, 2,2'-[(4,6-dinitro-1,3-phenylene)diimino]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (4 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 53 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:461736 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:61736
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:9757a,9760a
TITLE: Coupling components for azo dyes
INVENTOR(S): Dehnert, Johannes; Lamm, Gunther
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 56 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
DE 2260827	A1	19740711	DE 1972-2260827		19721213
DE 2260827	B2	19800320			
DE 2260827	C3	19801113			
US 29640	E	19780523	US 1976-711863		19760805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1970-2062717	A	19701219
			DE 1971-2156545	A	19711115
			US 1971-209431	A2	19711217
			DE 1972-2211663	A	19720310
			DE 1972-2216570	A	19720406
			DE 1972-2226933	A	19720602
			DE 1972-2251702	A	19721021

DE 1972-2251719	A	19721021
DE 1972-2258823	A	19721201
DE 1972-2259103	A	19721202
DE 1972-2259684	A	19721206
DE 1972-2260827	A	19721213
GB 1972-57442	A	19721213
JP 1972-125836	A	19721216
DE 1972-2263458	A	19721227
US 1973-328459	A5	19730131

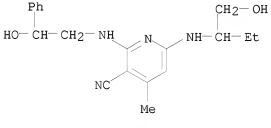
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Azo coupler (I, R = CN, CONH2; R1 = H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl; R2 = H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, Ph, substituted Ph, cycloalkyl) were prepared Thus, 2,6-dichloro-3-cyano-4-methylpyridine was suspended in MeOH and heated with HOCH2CH2NH2 in the presence of Et3N at 45-50° for 5-6 hr to give a mixture consisting predominantly of 6-chloro-3-cyano-2-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-4-methylpyridine which was refluxed with MeOCH2CH2NH2 to give a mixture predominantly of pyridine coupler (I, R = CN, R1 = MeOCH2CH2, R2 = HOCH2CH2). The other I were similarly prepared

IT 52983-60-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 52983-60-5 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 6-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-2-[(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)amino]-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 54 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:444734 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:44734

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 83:7095a,7098a

TITLE: Substituted 2,6-diamino-4-methylnicotinonitriles, the corresponding nicotinamides and derivatives

INVENTOR(S): Lamm, Gunther; Dehnert, Johannes

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

US 3853895	A	19741210	US 1973-328459		19730131
US 29640	E	19780523	US 1976-711863		19760805
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1970-2062717	A	19701219
			DE 1971-2156545	A	19711115
			US 1971-209431	A2	19711217
			DE 1972-2211663	A	19720310
			DE 1972-2216570	A	19720406
			DE 1972-2226933	A	19720602
			DE 1972-2251702	A	19721021
			DE 1972-2251719	A	19721021
			DE 1972-2258823	A	19721201
			DE 1972-2259103	A	19721202
			DE 1972-2259684	A	19721206
			DE 1972-2260827	A	19721213
			GB 1972-57442	A	19721213
			JP 1972-125836	A	19721216
			DE 1972-2263458	A	19721227
			US 1973-328459	A5	19730131

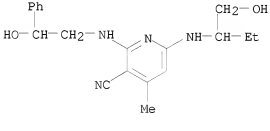
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Diaminopyridine couplers (I, R,R2 = H, alkyl, substituted alkyl, Ph, substituted Ph, cycloalkyl, norbornyl, arylalkyl, R1 = CN, CONH2) were prepared and were useful for preparation of azo dyes by coupling with diazotized amines. Thus, 2,6-dichloro-3-cyano-4-methylpyridine [875-35-4] was suspended in MeOH, HOCH2CH2NH2 [141-43-5] was added, the mixture stirred at 45-50° for 5-6 hr to give predominantly 6-chloro-3-cyano-2-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-4-methylpyridine [52982-62-4] which was refluxed in MeOCH2CH2NH2 [109-85-3] to give coupler I(R = MeOCH2CH2, R1 = CN, R2 = HOCH2CH2) [55635-93-3]. The other 200 I were similarly prepared

IT 52983-60-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 52983-60-5 HCAPLUS

CN 3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 6-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-2-[(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)amino]-4-methyl- (CA INDEX NAME)



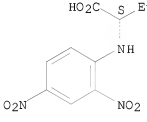
OS.CITING REF COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (8 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 55 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:96332 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:96332
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 80:15507a,15510a

STN Search

TITLE: Partial asymmetric syntheses of amino acids using lithium aldimine precursors
AUTHOR(S): Hirowatari, N.; Walborsky, H. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1974), 39(5), 604-7
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Carboxylation or carbethoxylation of Li aldimines PhCMeEtN:CRLi (R = MeCHEt, Et, CHMe2) formed by the α addition of EtLi, MeCHEtLi, or Me2CHLi to (±)- or (R)-(+)-PhCMeEtNC gave the corresponding α-imino acids or esters which were reduced to the α-amino acids.
IT 4470-69-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (5 CITINGS)

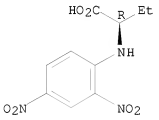
L11 ANSWER 56 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:97984 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:97984
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 78:15735a,15738a
TITLE: Sterically controlled syntheses of optically active organic compounds. XVIII. Asymmetric syntheses of optically active amino acids by addition of hydrogen cyanide to Schiff bases
AUTHOR(S): Harada, Kaoru; Okawara, Tadashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Cell. Evol., Univ. Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1973), 38(4), 707-10
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Addition reactions of HCN to Schiff bases which were prepared from several aliphatic aldehydes and optically active benzylic amines were studied. The addition products were hydrolyzed and hydrogenolyzed to form optically active amino acids. The synthetic yields of amino acids were in a range of 9–58% and the optical purities of amino acids without fractionation of optical isomers were in a range of 22–58%. When (R)-α-alkylbenzylamines were used, (R)-amino acids were obtained.

Updated Search

The fractionation of optical isomers during isolation and purification was examined

IT 6367-34-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 6367-34-6 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2R)- (CA INDEX NAME)

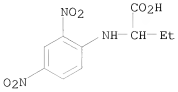
Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (18 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 57 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:97981 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:97981
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 78:15735a,15738a
TITLE: Sterically controlled synthesis of optically active organic compounds. XVII. Asymmetric syntheses of amino acids by addition of benzoyl cyanide to the azomethine compounds
AUTHOR(S): Harada, Kaoru; Okawara, Tadashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mol. Cell. Evol., Univ. Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1973), 46(1), 191-3
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The addition reactions of PhCOCN with Schiff's bases prepared from aliphatic aldehydes and optically active benzylic amines were studied. The addition products were hydrolyzed and hydrogenolyzed to optically active amino acids in yields of 15-57% with optical purities of 15-37%. When S-α-alkylbenzylamines were used, S-amino acids were obtained.
IT 31356-29-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

STN Search

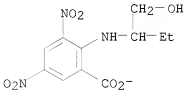


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 58 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:448107 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:48107
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 75:7585a,7588a
TITLE: Steric acceleration of a ring closure to an oxazepinone by steric hindrance
AUTHOR(S): Turk, Jonathan; Haney, William M.; Heid, Georgia; Barlow, Richard E.; Clapp, Leallyn B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Brown Univ., Providence, RI, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1971), 8(1), 149-51
CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The gem-dialkyl substitution of benzoic acids, 2,4,6-HOCH2CRR1NH(O2N)2C6H2CO2H, accelerates closure to the corresponding 1,2,3,5-tetrahydro-5-oxo-4,1-benzoxazepines (I). 5-Nitro-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzotriazole-7-carboxylic acids (II) in the same manner. 9-Nitro-7-oxo-v-triazolo[4,5,1-jk][4,1]benzoxazepines (III) are prepared The acceleration is greater in the case of II.
IT 33414-90-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 33414-90-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenemethanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-, 2-[[1-(hydroxymethyl)propyl]amino]-3,5-dinitrobenzoate (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 47141-03-7
CMF C11 H12 N3 O7



CM 2

Updated Search

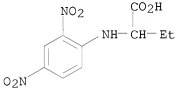
STN Search

CRN 14800-24-9
CMF C10 H16 N

$Me_3{}^+N-CH_2-Ph$

OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 59 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:60669 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:60669
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 74:9753a,9756a
TITLE: Chromatography of dinitrophenylamino acids and heterocyclic bases on thin layers of protein
AUTHOR(S): Brady, P. R.; Hoskinson, R. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Text. Ind., C.S.I.R.O., Belmont, Australia
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1971), 54(1), 65-70
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Rf values are given for 24 dinitrophenyl (DNP) amino acid derivs. on unmodified and esterified keratin thin layers (P. R. Brady and R. M. Hoskinson, 1971) and for 12 pyrimidines and 7 purines on the esterified keratin layers. Two-dimensional development with 3:2:1 BuOH-H2O-HOAc and 5:1 tert-amyl alc.-0.88 NH3 separated 14 DNP amino acids on the unmodified keratin layers.
IT 31356-29-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chromatog. of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



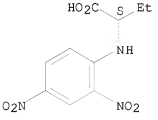
L11 ANSWER 60 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:505492 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:105492
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 73:17167a,17170a
TITLE: Mass spectrometry of DNP [2,4-dinitrophenyl]-amino acids combination with paper chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Studier, Martin H.; Moore, Leon P.; Hayatsu, Ryoichi; Matsuoka, Sumiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Div., Argonne Nat. Lab., Argonne, IL, USA
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1970), 40(4), 894-900
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X

Updated Search

STN Search

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The DNP derivs. of 20 amino acids were prepared and their mass spectra determined
The anal. application of the combination of mass spectrometry and paper chromatog. was demonstrated.
IT 4470-69-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(mass spectrum of)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

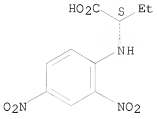


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (2 CITINGS)

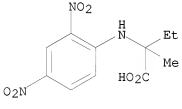
L11 ANSWER 61 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:121890 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:121890
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 72:21943a,21946a
TITLE: Sterically controlled syntheses of optically active compounds. IX. Syntheses of optically active amino acids by reduction of Schiff bases with sodium borohydride
AUTHOR(S): Harada, Kaoru; Ohhashi, Junichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. of Mol. Evol., Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1970), 43(3), 960-3
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The Schiff bases of α-oxo acids with optically active α-alkylbenzylami nes were reduced with NaBH4, and the reduced compds. were hydrogenolyze d and hydrolyzed to give α-amino acids, which were coverted to their corresponding DNP-amino acids by treatment with 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene. The yields of the asym. synthesis and the optical purity of synthesized amino acids were rather low.
IT 4470-69-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 62 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:32100 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 72:32100
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 72:5901a,5904a
TITLE: Absolute configurations of the alkaloids of Physostigma venenosum seeds
AUTHOR(S): Longmore, R. B.; Robinson, Brian
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Manchester, Manchester, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (1969), 21(Suppl.), 118-25
CODEN: JPPMAB; ISSN: 0022-3573
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The absolute configuration of physostigmine was established by correlating the configuration of its C-3a atom with that of the asymmetric C atom in (+)-3-ethyl-3-methoxycarbonyl-3-methylpropionic acid. Comparison of the ORD spectra of physostigmine, Na-norphysostigmine, geneserine, physovenine and eseramine have shown that all five alkaloids have the same absolute configurations.
IT 25471-53-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 25471-53-8 HCAPLUS
CN Isovaline, N-(2,4-dinitrophenyl)-, (DL)- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 63 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:464664 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:64664
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 67:12207a,12210a
TITLE: Synthesis of optically active α-amino-acids from α-oxo acids by hydrogenolytic asymmetric transamination
AUTHOR(S): Harada, Kaoru

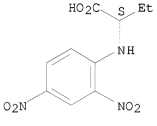
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA
SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1966), 212(5070), 1571-2
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB MeCH2COCO2H (1.02 g.) and 1.51 g. L-phenylglycine, [α]25D 168° (5N HCl), were dissolved in a mixture of 10.0 ml. 2N NaOH and 10 ml. H2O. After standing 30 min. at room temperature, the solution was hydrogenated and hydrogenolyzed with 2.50 g. 10% Pd/C (initial pressure 40 lb.). After 24 hrs. of reaction, the catalyst was removed by filtration. The catalyst was washed repeatedly with H2O. The filtrate was concentrated, to .apprx.25 ml. and 6N HCl was added to bring the pH to .apprx.1. The precipitated PhCH2CO2H was extracted with ether. The aqueous solution was evaporated to dryness. The amino acid-HCl was extracted with absolute alc. and the insol. NaCl filtered off. The alc. solution was evaporated to dryness and the remaining amino acid-HCl dissolved in 15 ml. H2O. The aqueous solution was applied to a Dowex column (H form, 100-200 mesh, 2 cm. + 13 cm.). MeCH2CH(OH)CO2H and other non-amino acid acidic materials were eluted with H2O, and MeCH2CH(NH2)CO2H was then eluted with N aqueous NH3 to give 0.36 g. precipitate, [α]25D 7.3°.

IT 4470-69-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

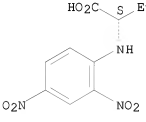


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 64 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:422127 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:22127
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 67:4243a
TITLE: Sterically controlled synthesis of optically active organic compounds. V. Sterically controlled synthesis of optically active α-amino acids from α-oxo acids by reductive amination
AUTHOR(S): Harada, Kaoru; Matsumoto, Kazuo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1967), 32(6), 1794-800
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB To clarify the steric courses of the asym. syntheses of α-amino acids from α-oxo acids with optically active amines, 3 kinds of reactions were carried out: (A) hydrogenation of the Schiff bases of α-oxo acids with (R,S)-α-methylbenzylamine and with (R,S)-α-ethylbenzylamine; (B) (1) hydrogenation of oximes of N-(R,S)-α-methylbenzylbenzoyl-formamide and of N-(R,S)-α-ethylbenzylbenzoylformamide; (2) hydrogenation of benzylamine Schiff bases of pyruvyl-(S)-alanine iso-Bu ester and of pyruvyl-(R)-and-(S)-valine iso-Bu ester; (C) hydrogenation of the Schiff bases of l-methyl pyruvate with (R,S)-α-methylbenzylamine and with (R,S)-α-ethylbenzylamine. In each reaction, possible steric courses are discussed. 26 references.
IT 4470-69-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 65 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:422126 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:22126
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 67:4242h,4243a
TITLE: Sterically controlled syntheses of optically active organic compounds. IV. Syntheses of optically active α-amino acids from α-oxo acids by hydrogenolytic asymmetric transamination
AUTHOR(S): Harada, Kaoru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1967), 32(6), 1790-3
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB cf. CA 65: 3956c, 13816b. Na α-phenylglycinate was found to be hydrogenolyzed easily to NH3 and phenylacetic acid using Pd as the catalyst. By the use of this result, asym. syntheses of α-amino acids from their corresponding α-oxo acids with optically active

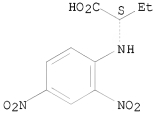
α-phenylglycine in aqueous alkaline solution were investigated. Optically active alanine, α-aminobutyric acid. glutamic acid, and aspartic acid were synthesized. Optical purities of these synthesized amino acids were in the range of 40 to 60%.

IT 4470-69-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 66 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:16957 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:16957

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 66:3255a,3258a

TITLE: Gas chromatographic separation of dinotrophenyl amino acids and its application to the analysis of serum amino acids

AUTHOR(S): Ikekawa, Nobuo; Hoshino, Osamu; Watanuki, Reiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Phys. Chem. Res., Tokyo, Japan

SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (1966), 17(1), 16-23
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

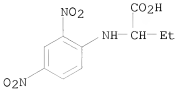
LANGUAGE: English

AB A method for the separation and estimation of dinitrophenyl (DNP) derivs. of 13 amino acids by a gas chromatographic technique is described. The separation was carried out with 1.0% XE-61 or 1.5% SE-30 as the stationary phase, and with a H flame ionization detector and temperature programmer. A method for the determination of the free amino acids in serum by gas chromatography was also investigated. 17 references.

IT 31356-29-3
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(chromatog. of)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 67 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:421096 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:21096
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:3956d-h,3957a
TITLE: Synthesis of tripeptides of serine and lysine with different sequences of the amino acids
AUTHOR(S): El Naggar, Akhmed M.; Poddubnaya, N. A.
SOURCE: Sintez Prirodn. Soedin., ikh Analogov i Fragmentov, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Otd. Obshch. i Tekhn. Khim. (1965) 179-83
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

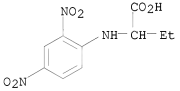
AB In order to study the fragments obtained from peptide antibiotics, the synthesis of di- and tripeptides containing lysine and serine is described. Dipeptides are prepared by reaction of formyl and carbobenzoxy (Cbz) derivs. of one amino acid with the Me ester of the other in the presence of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The resulting dipeptide ester is converted by reaction with N2H4.H2O to the hydrazide which is then treated with NaNO2 in an acid to obtain the azide. Reaction of the azide with an amino acid esters gives the tripeptide derivative To a solution of 2 g. Nα-Cbz-DL-serine, 2.8 g. Me ester of Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine-HCl, and 1.2 ml. absolute Me3N in 40 ml. absolute MeNO2 was added 2 g. dicyclohexylcarbodiimide. The solution was heated 30 min. to 40° and then allowed to stand overnight. After removing the precipitated dicyclohexylurea by filtration, the filtrate was evaporated in vacuo. The oily residue was dissolved in EtOAc and Me3N.HCl filtered off. The residue after evaporation of the filtrate was crystallized from absolute Et2O to give 4.2 g. Me ester of N-Cbz-DL-seryl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine (I), m. 150-2°. Similarly prepared were the Me esters of Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine (m. 75-8°, yield 87%), and Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-DL-serine, m. 118-20°, yield 59%. Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine was prepared from Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine by treatment with 100% HCO2H and Ac2O. To a solution of 2 g. I in 35 ml. absolute hot MeOH was added 1.02 ml. N2H4.H2O and the mixture allowed to stand 48 hrs. at room temperature The 1.2 g. of the N-Cbz-DL-seryl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine hydrazide (II) (m. 165-8°), which precipitated, plus 0.5 g. obtained by concentration of the mother liquor gave a total yield of 1.7 g. Similarly prepared were Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine hydrazide, m. 162-3°, yield 88%, and Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-DL-serine hydrazide, m. 184-6°, yield 88%. To a cold (-5° to -10°) solution of 1 g. II in 40 ml. H2O, 3 ml. AcOH, and 1 ml. concentrated HCl, was added a cold solution of 0.3 g. NaNO2 in 5 ml. H2O. The resulting mixture was stirred 5

min. and the azide extracted with 35 ml. cold EtOAc. The EtOAc extract was washed quickly with ice water, 3% aqueous NaHCO3 at 0°, and twice again with ice water. The extract was dried 20 min. over Na2SO4 in the cold. A solution of Me ester of serine was freshly prepared from 0.5 g. of its HCl salt in 10 ml. absolute CHCl3 by addition of 0.35 ml. absolute Me3N and stirring 25 min.
Addition of absolute Et2O precipitated Me3N.HCl which was filtered off. The residue
from the filtrate after evaporation of the solvent in vacuo was dissolved in 15 ml. absolute EtOAc and cooled to 0°. To this cold solution of the ester was added the solution of the azide. After standing at room temperature 24 hrs.,
the mixture was washed twice with 0.5N HCl, twice with 3% aqueous NaHCO3, and with water. After removal of the solvent the residue was crystallized by trituration with petroleum ether to give 0.8 g. Me ester of N-Cbz-DL-seryl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-DL-serine, m. 89-90°.
Similarly prepared were (m.p. and % yield given): Me esters of Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine, 112-14°, 60; Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-DL-seryl-DL-serine, 100-1°, 40; N-Cbz-DL-seryl-DL-seryl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine, 90-2°, 72; N-Cbz-DL-seryl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine, 101-2°, 85; and Nα-formyl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysyl-DL-seryl-Nε-Cbz-DL-lysine, 99-100°, 56

IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

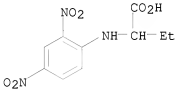


L11 ANSWER 68 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:421095 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:21095
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:3956c-d
TITLE: Stereoselective syntheses of optically active amino acids from menthyl esters of α-oxo acids
AUTHOR(S): Matsumoto, Kazuo; Harada, Kaoru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Miami, Coral Gables, FL
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1966), 31(6), 1956-8
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 65:21095

AB Menthyl esters of pyruvic acid, α-oxobutyric acid, and phenylglyoxylic acid were converted to their oximes and Schiff bases of benzylamine. These were hydrogenated catalytically by the use of Pd-C and palladium hydroxide on charcoal. Optically active D-alaninc (optical

yield 16-25%), D-α-aminobutyric acid (8-21%), and D-phenylglycine (44-49%) were obtained. Possible steric courses of the reactions are discussed.

IT 31356-29-3
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

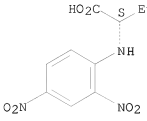


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (14 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 69 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:489203 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:89203
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:16440g-h
TITLE: Amino derivatives of starches. Derivatives of 3,6-diamino-3,6-dideoxy-D-altrose
AUTHOR(S): Wolfrom, M. L.; Hung, Yen-Lung; Horton, Derek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ohio State Univ., Columbus
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1965), 30(10), 3394-400
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 63:89203
AB Hydrazinolysis of methyl 2,6-di-O-(methylsulfonyl)-α-D-glucopyranoside, followed by reduction, gives methyl 3,6-diamino-3,6-dideoxy-α-D-altropyranoside, isolable in high yield as the N,N'-diacetyl or N,N'-(2,4-dinitrophenyl) derivatives. The structure and stereochemistry of the product were proved by a sequence of degradation reactions and by comparison of the products with derivatives of known α-amino acids. 3,6-Diacetamido-3,6-dideoxy-D-altrose was prepared by way of 3,5-diacetamido-3,6-dideoxy-D-altrose diethyl dithioacetal.

IT 4470-69-3
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

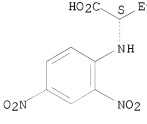
Absolute stereochemistry.



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 70 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:489202 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:89202
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:16440f-g
TITLE: The acid hydrolysis of laminaran
AUTHOR(S): Szejtli, Jozsef
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tech. Univ. Norway, Trondheim
SOURCE: Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae (1965), 45(2), 141-51
CODEN: ACASA2; ISSN: 0001-5407
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Laminaran was used to investigate the hydrolysis of β-D-(1 → 3)-glucose linkages catalyzed by hydrogen ion. The rate constant of hydrolysis was determined at three different temperatures and three different concentrations of hydrochloric acid. For the equation, K = [aH+]ge2.303e-Ea/RT, g was found to have a value of 1.05941 Eo is 31,175 cal./mol. and d is 17.108. The entropy of activation is 9.19 cal./mol.
IT 4470-69-3
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))
RN 4470-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]-, (2S)- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 71 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:442770 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:42770
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:7680a-b
TITLE: Separation of 2,4-dinitrophenol derivatives of amino acids by high-voltage paper electrophoresis

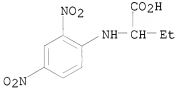
AUTHOR(S): Fittkau, Siegfried
CORPORATE SOURCE: Martin-Luther Univ., Halle/Saale, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1965), 18(2), 331-5
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB The electrophoretic mobilities of 31 2,4-dinitrophenol derivs. of amino acids, in pyridine acetate and acetateformate buffers of pH 1.8 to 6.5, at a potential of 67 v./cm., are given. Solns. in the 2 solvents were of approx. the same conductivity and the expts. were conducted with the apparatus described by the author (CA 60, 6493c) on 30 cm. wide + 60 cm. long, Schleicher and Schuell 2043a filter paper, soaked in the buffer and pressed to contain 120% of the dry paper weight The solns. (5 µl. of 0.02M in Me2CO or dimethylformamide) were applied 12 cm. from the cathode side of the paper's edge and a potential of 4000 v. was applied for 120 min.

IT 31356-29-3, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
(electrophoresis of)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 72 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:442769 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:42769
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:7679h,7680a
TITLE: Thin-film electrophoresis. II. Freeze-drying of electropherograms
AUTHOR(S): Criddle, W. J.; Moody, G. J.; Thomas, J. D. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Welsh Coll. Advanced Technol., Cardiff
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1965), 18(3), 530-4
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

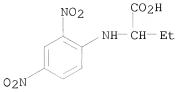
AB cf. CA 62, 5796h. The zone migration that occurs during the drying stage of electropherograms can be prevented by freeze-drying instead of drying at elevated temps.

IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

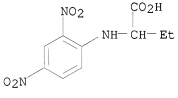
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

STN Search



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 73 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:18163 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:18163
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:3256g-h
TITLE: An improved method of separating amino acids as N-2,4-dinitrophenyl derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Matheson, N. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rowett Res. Inst., Aberdeen, UK
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1963), 88(1), 146-51
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0264-6021
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB An improved method of separating ether-soluble dinitrophenol-(DNP)-amino acids by
partition chromatography on short kieselguhr columns is described. DNP-amino acids are partitioned, largely as ions, between aqueous buffers and EtOAc; they form unusually narrow bands with a wide range of R values which are much less dependent on pH than in purely nonionic partition. Columns of this type allow the isolation of almost any one of the common ether-soluble DNP-amino acids from a dinitrophenylated mixture within an hr. or two. The R values of many of the common DNP-amino acids on columns at different pH values are listed.
IT 31356-29-3, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
(chromatography of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

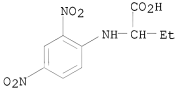


L11 ANSWER 74 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:18162 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:18162
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:3256e-g
TITLE: The determination of catechol amines in biological materials
AUTHOR(S): Callingham, B. A.; Cass, Rosemary
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. London

Updated Search

STN Search

SOURCE: West-European Symp. Clin. Chem. (1963), 2, 19-30
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Biol. and biochem. methods for the determination of catechol amines are evaluated.
Biol. methods are now being replaced by chemical methods of high sensitivity and specificity. The choice of the various 2-step methods for purification depend largely upon the original solvent used and the tissue to be assayed. For the extraction and purification of the catechol amines in urine and blood plasma, adsorption and ion-exchange techniques are used. A strong cation-exchange resin, Dowex 50, is probably the best available method for the separation of dopamine from adrenaline and noradrenaline. Although many colorimetric methods are available for assay of catechol amines much value today is placed on paper chromatography. To obtain sensitivity with specificity, fluorimetric methods of assay are necessary. The 2 main methods utilizing fluorescence for the assay of catechol amines are the trihydroxyindole method and the ethylenediamine condensation method. The latter probably is more sensitive, and when combined with suitable ionexchange columns, may be made very specific. The chemical assay of dopamine is also discussed.
IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 75 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:18161 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:18161
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:3256b-e
TITLE: A simple method for the determination of urinary testosterone excretion in human urine
AUTHOR(S): Vermeulen, A.; Verplancke, Joseph C. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Akad. Ziekenhuis, Ghent, Belg.
SOURCE: Steroids (1963), 2(4), 453-63
CODEN: STEDAM; ISSN: 0039-128X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB A method for estimation of the title compound (I) is described which involves isotope dilution and double thin-layer chromatography in order to provide a more reliable parameter of androgen production. Thus 104 counts/min. of I-4-14C was added to half of a 24-hr. urine sample, the pH adjusted to 5.0 by addition of 0.1 volume 0.1 M acetate buffer (pH 5.4), 1000 units β-glucuronidase added per ml. urine, the mixture incubated 48 hrs. at 37°, and extracted 4 times with Et2O. The combined Et2O exts. were washed twice with 10% aqueous NaOH and twice with H2O, dried, and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on 2 g. Al2O3, elution of which

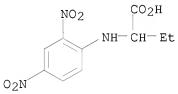
Updated Search

with 60 ml. 0.25% EtOH-C6H6 yielded I and 11-deoxy-17-ketosteroids. This mixture was separated by thin-layer chromatography, using CHCl3-AcOEt (80:20). The I zone was identified by ultraviolet light and eluted with Et2O, which extract was evaporated to dryness. A mixture of the residue and 0.3 ml. AcOH containing 0.2 ml. 2% CrO3 was kept overnight at room temperature, diluted with 2 ml.
H2O, and extracted with AcOEt. The organic extract was evaporated to dryness and the
residue subjected to thinlayer chromatography on silica gel, using Et2O for development. An aliquot of the eluate was used to determine 4-androstene-3,17-dione (II) by a micro-Zimmermann reaction. Rf values of I and other 17-keto steroids and II and other oxidation products are tabulated to show that a satisfactory separation was achieved. It was shown by experiment that 11-oxo steroids did not interfere. The precision of the method was calculated by the formula of Snedecor (Biometrics 8, 85(1952)) to be about 2 γ when perfect thin-layer chromatograms were obtained. The sensitivity was estimated to be about 4 γ/24 hrs. Tables are presented showing the excretion of I by normal and unhealthy male (12) and female (5) patients.

IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 76 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1963:404679 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	59:4679
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	59:896b-d
TITLE:	Thin-layer chromatographic detection of amino acids in urine
AUTHOR(S):	Walz, D.; Fahmy, A. R.; Pataki, G.; Niederwieser, A.; Brenner, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Univ. Basel, Switz.
SOURCE:	Experientia (1963), 19, 213-17 CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	German

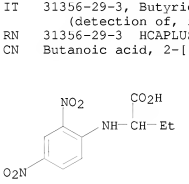
AB Dinitrophenyl derivs. (I) of urinary amino acids are prepared by the method of Peraino and Harper (CA 56, 6285b). The excess reagent is extracted with ether, dried over anhydrous Na2SO4, and evaporated under vacuum. The residue is
taken up in acetone. Ether-soluble I is extracted following acidification with 6N HCl. Acidsol. I is then extracted with a mixture of equal parts of EtOAc and
BuOH. Following drying over anhydrous Na2SO4, the solvent is removed under vacuum and the residue taken up in a small quantity of EtOAc-BuOH. Plates

for chromatog. are prepared according to Brenner, et al. (CA 55, 20077b). Chromatograms are developed with toluene–2-chloroethanol pyridine–25% NH4OH (50:35:15:7 volume/volume); CHCl3–benzyl alc.–AcOH (70:30:3 volume/volume); CHCl3–MeOH–AcOH (70:30:5 volume/volume); CHCl3–MeOH–AcOH (95:5:1 volume/volume); pyridine; BuOH saturated with 25% NH4OH at room temperature The detection of 35 urinary constituents by multiple development and 2-dimensional chromatog. is described.

IT 31356-29-3, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
(detection of, in urine)

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 77 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:404678 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:4678

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:896a-b

TITLE: Two new staining procedures for quantitative estimation of proteins on electrophoretic strips

AUTHOR(S): Groth, S. Fazekas de St.; Webster, R. G.; Datyner, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Australian Natl. Univ., Canberra

SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1963), 71, 377-91
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

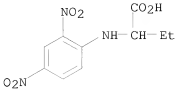
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Two new procedures are described for the estimation of protein by direct photometry on electrophoretic strips. The protein complexes of Procion Brilliant Blue RS and Coomassie Brilliant Blue R250 are shown to follow Beer's law up to 50 and 20 γ/cm., resp. The lower limits of detection are 2 and 0.5 γ/cm. Within these ranges the absolute amount of protein can be estimated within a single test with an error of about ±10%. The major contribution to the error arises from uneven application of the samples. Relative concns. within a mixture of proteins can be evaluated to an error of less than ±3%. Technical details of the procedures and of the equipment required are given in full, and their areas of usefulness discussed.

IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 7th Collective Formula Index (1962-1966))

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

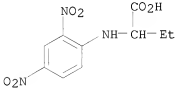


OS.CITING REF COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (10 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 78 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:404225 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:4225
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:941h-i,942a-b
TITLE: Spectrometric evaluation of the approximate pK of the carboxyl group in 2,4-dinitrophenyl amino acids
AUTHOR(S): Ramachandran, L. K.; Sastry, L. V. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Indian Inst. Sci., Bangalore, India
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1962), 1(1), 75-8
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

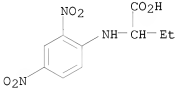
AB The changes in absorption at 360 mμ of 21 2,4-dinitrophenylamino acids at various hydrogen ion concns. were examined, and the approx. pK of the carboxyl group in many of these compds. was evaluated from a curve relating absorbancy to pH. The effect of the ionization of the carboxyl on the contribution of absorbancy at 360 mμ by the 2,4-dinitrophenyl (DNP) amino-chromophore was highly dependent on the distance of the carbon carrying the chromophore system from the carboxyl group. When this distance exceeded three C atoms, carboxyl ionization had little effect on absorbancy. The observed changes in the spectra would be consistent with resonance stabilization of the anion. DNP derivs. of β-aminobutyric acid, DL--α-aminobutyric acid, β-aminoisobutyric acid, and DL-isoserine were prepared and m. 166-8, 190, 154, and 145-8°, resp. The DNP derivative of DL-isoserine seemed to undergo a structural transformation at acid pH, probably due to elimination of one mole of water, which was reversible on increasing the pH.

IT 31356-29-3, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
(ionization and spectrum of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 79 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:49552 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:49552

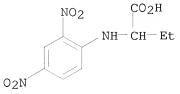
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:9391a-b
TITLE: Standard ionophoretic mobilities of various biochemicals, in amaranth units, at several pH values from 3.3 to 9.3
AUTHOR(S): Thornburg, W. W.; Werum, L. N.; Gordon, H. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: California Packing Corp., Emeryville
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1961), 6, 131-41
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. CA 54, 19089f. The "Am value," defined as 0.01 of the distance between spots of the uncharged dye, Apolon, and the neg. charged dye, Amaranth, is tabulated for numerous known organic compds. (including N bases, amino acids, carbohydrates, organic acids, and phosphate esters) in 30% HCONH2 organic buffers at 8 pH values ranging from 3.3 to 9.3. The pK and mol.-weight values calculable from ionophoretic data sometimes differ considerably from expected values owing to unusually strong mol. interactions with the buffers. The mobility pH pattern nevertheless gives significant information about mol. structure of unknowns.
IT 31356-29-3, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
(electrophoresis of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 80 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:106464 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:106464
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:20077b-c
TITLE: Thin-layer chromatography of amino acid derivatives on silica-gel G. N-(2,4-Dinitrophenyl) amino acids and 3-phenyl-2-thiohydantoins
AUTHOR(S): Brenner, M.; Niederwieser, A.; Pataki, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Basel, Switz.
SOURCE: Experientia (1961), 17, 145-53
CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. Brenner and Niederwieser, CA 55, 4685e. The title compds. (I) and (II), resp., were separated by thin-layer chromatog. on silica-gel G. Acid- and H2O-soluble I were chromatographed in one dimension with PrOH:NH3 (70:30). I not soluble in acid were separated 2-dimensionally; the 1st solvent-system was toluene, pyridine, ethylenechlorohydrin, 0.8N NH3 (100:30:60:60), applied on equilibrated layers; the 2nd system was CHCl3, benzyl alc., AcOH (70:30:3). 39 refs.
IT 31356-29-3, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
(chromatog. of)

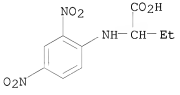
STN Search

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 81 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:106463 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:106463
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:20077a-b
TITLE: A simple spectrophotometric method for the determination of urea in blood and urine
AUTHOR(S): With, T. K.; Petersen, Tove Dreyer; Petersen, Birgit
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Pathology (1961), 14, 202-4
CODEN: JCPAAK; ISSN: 0021-9746
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The method of Watt and Chrisp (CA 48, 6920b) for the determination of urea in pure solns. was modified to permit the determination of urea in blood and urine. The method is suitable for routine clin. analyses of large nos. of samples, except those from patients receiving sulfonamides or p-amino-salicylic acid. In these samples an atypical color reaction develops.
IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)

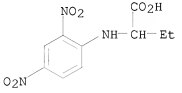


L11 ANSWER 82 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:71100 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:71100
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:13528i,13529a
TITLE: Separation of 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivatives of some amino acids by the countercurrent method of partitioning
AUTHOR(S): Khokhlov, A. S.; Ch'ih, Ch'ang-Ching

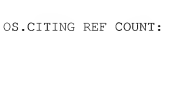
Updated Search

STN Search

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Antibiotics, Moscow
SOURCE: Biokhimiya (Moscow) (1960), 25, 1030-34
CODEN: BIOHAO; ISSN: 0320-9725
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The method of countercurrent partitioning was used for dinitrophenyl derivs. Low concns. of the components was art essential requisite. Accuracy of the method was sufficiently adequate for all practical purposes.
IT 31356-29-3P, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(separation by countercurrent partition)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 83 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:71099 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:71099
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:13528i
TITLE: Modification of the alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) method in the determination of blood alcohol
AUTHOR(S): Alha, Antti R.; Tamminen, Veikko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Helsinki
SOURCE: Annales Medicinae Experimentalis et Biologiae Fenniae (1960), 38, 121-5
CODEN: AMEBA7; ISSN: 0003-4479
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A modification of the ADH method is presented. EtOH is allowed to diffuse in enzyme solution using a Widmark flask at room temperature
IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

Updated Search

L11 ANSWER 84 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:13427 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:13427
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:2649h-i,2650a-h
TITLE: Synthesis of dinitrobenzomorpholines and a new ring system, triazolobenzomorpholine
AUTHOR(S): Jurgens, Harold R.; Burton, Anne L.; Eichenbaum, Alice; Clapp, Leallyn B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brown Univ., Providence, RI
SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (1960), 25, 1710-13
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 55:13427

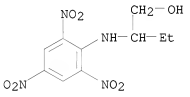
AB Picramides (and related compds.) of β-amino alcs. in which there were bulky groups on the α-C underwent ring closure with various bases to give substituted benzomorpholines. A nitro group in position 5 was reduced to an amine; diazotization gave a new ring system, triazolobenzomorpholine. The picramides of ethanolamine, m. 109.5-10.5°; 2-amino-1-butanol, m. 90-2°; 1-amino-2-propanol, m. 132.5-3.5°; 2-amino-3-butanol, m. 100-2.5°; diethanolamine, m. 138-9.5°; and 1-amino-2-methyl-2-propanol, m. 160.6-1.6°, were prepared by standard procedures, except the last. Other picramides were not isolated but were used directly to prepare the corresponding benzomorpholine. Picryl chloride (60 g.) in 600 ml. MeOH refluxed 45 min. with 46.5 g. 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, 30 g. NaOMe in 200 ml. MeOH added during 10 min., the mixture stirred 0.5 hr. at reflux, cooled, and the product removed, washed, and isolated gave 40.5-5.1 g. 5,7-dinitro-3,3-di-methylbenzomorpholine (I), m. 174.5-6.0° (C6H6). I took up the calculated amount of H (in the presence of PtO2) for 2 nitro groups, but the product decomposed in air and was not further characterized. I (31.1 g.) in 400 ml. 95% alc. and 200 ml. 28% NH4OH was stirred mechanically at 45-55° while a slow stream of H2S was introduced during 2.5 hrs., the solution cooled, and the product collected. Concentration of the filtrate gave 15.6 g. 7-nitro-5-amino-3,3-dimethylbenzomorpholine (II), m. 182.5-4.5° (decomposition); benzal derivative m. 160-3° (95% alc.); monoacetyl derivative m. 195-6.5°. II (5 g.) in 50 ml. 20% H2SO4 treated during 10 min. at 0° with 1.7 g. NaNO2 in 10 ml. H2O, the mixture stirred 15 min. at 0-10°, and the product isolated gave 4.9 g. 8-nitro-4,4-di-methyltriazolo[1,5,4-de]benzomorpholine (III), yellow needles, m. 151.5-3.5°. III (0.92 g.) in 30 ml. MeOH reduced with H at 1 atmospheric over 0.25 g. PtO2 gave 0.5 g. 8-amino-4,4-di-methyltriazolo [1,5,4-de] benzomorpholine (IV), cubic crystals, m. 217.5-20.5°; benzoyl derivative m. 219.5-21.5°. 3,5-Dinitro-4-chlorobenzoic acid was obtained in 95% yield from p-ClC6H4CO2H. The acid was converted to the amide, m. 186°, in 83% yield via the acid chloride, m. 58°. The amide (12.4 g.) heated with 12 g. P2O5 15 min. at 300-50° and the resultant nitrile distilled at 220-5°/15 mm. and recrystd. gave 5.5 g. 3,5-dinitro-4-chlorobenzonitrile (IV), m. 143-4.5° (MeOH). IV (3. g.) refluxed 0.5 hr. with 2.5 g. 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol in 60 ml. alc. and refluxed an addnl. 0.5 hr. with 1.6 g. NaOMe in 60 ml. MeOH gave 1.2 g. 5-nitro-7-cyano-3,3-dimethylbenzomorpholine, orange crystals, m.

180-1.5°. The following compds. were similarly prepared: 3-hydroxymethyl-3-ethyl-5,7-dinitrobenzo-morpholine, orange crystals, m. 139.5-41°, 37%; 3-hydroxymethyl-3-methyl-5,7-dinitrobenzomorpholine, orange crystals, m. 147.2-8.6°, 47%; and 3,3-bis(hydroxymethyl)-5,7-dinitrobenzomorpholine, yellow powder, m. 158.5-60° (decomposition), 31%. Two nitro groups were best introduced into 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, yielding 84% 3-nitro-4-chlorobenzotrifluoride and then 85% 3,5-dinitro-4-chlorobenzotrifluoride (VI). VI (7 g.) in 50 ml. MeOH refluxed with 4.65 g. 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, 4 g. NaOMe added in 50 ml. MeOH, the mixture refluxed 10 min., and H2O added gave 4.8 g. 5-nitro-7-trifluoromethyl-3,3-dimethylbenzomorpholine (VII), golden needles, m. 108-9.5°. VII (1 g.) reduced quant. in 40 ml. MeOH at 1 atmospheric in 1 hr. over 0.3 g. PtO2 and the product sublimed at 70°/1 mm. gave 0.8 g. 5-amino-7-trifluoromethyl-3,3-dimethylbenzomorpholine (VIII), m. 80-2°. VIII (0.27 g.) in 30 ml. 50% H2SO4 treated during 10 min. with cold 0.12 g. NaNO2 in 10 ml. H2O, the mixture poured into 100 ml. H2O, and the product recrystd. gave 0.10 g. 8-trifluoromethyl-4,4-di-methyltriazolo[1,5,4-de]benzomorpholine, m. 101-2.5° (dilute MeOH). Standard methods for diazotization of IV and coupling of the product with various compds. in NaOAc solution were used to obtain dyes as follows (coupling compound, m.p., color, % yield given): PhNMe2, 181-3°, orange-yellow, 76; PhNEt2, 149-51°, orange, 82; α-naphthylamine, 245-7°, dark red, 70; resorcinol, 225° (decomposition), orange-red, 20.

IT 103040-15-9P, 1-Butanol, 2-(2,4,6-trinitroanilino)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 103040-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 85 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:86391 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:86391
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:15685c
TITLE: Influence of buffers on the separation of dinitrophenyl derivatives of amino acids by means of paper chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Iwainsky, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Humboldt-Univ., Berlin
SOURCE: Hoppe-Seyler's Zeitschrift fuer Physiologische Chemie (1954), 297, 194-8
CODEN: HSZPAZ; ISSN: 0018-4888
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

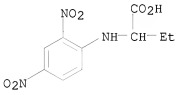
AB The influence of various buffers on the paper chromatographic separation of

dinitrophenyl derivs. of amino acids (i.e. of cystine, asparagine, etc.) with various solvents is studied. The pH zone 9-11 is recommended as most suitable. BuOH-iso-AmOH-EtOH-buffer (20:20:6.5:30) is used as a new solvent mixture

IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 86 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1957:86390 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 51:86390

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 51:15684h-i,15685a-c

TITLE: Some cellulose ion exchangers of low substitution and their chromatographic application

AUTHOR(S): Porath, Jerker

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Uppsala, Swed.

SOURCE: Arkiv foer Kemi (1957), 11, 97-106
CODEN: ARKEAD; ISSN: 0365-6128

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

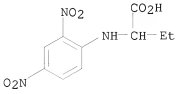
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 50, 7204e. CH_2Cl_2 (2 moles) in 200 ml. of EtOH and Na_2SO_3 (1 mole) in 300 ml. of water were heated to 120° for 6 hrs. with stirring in an autoclave. The reaction mixture was evaporated to dryness, ground, and extracted continuously with boiling MeOH. The cooled extract gave 70 g. of $ClCH_2SO_3Na$ (I). Cellulose powder (100 g.) and a solution of 200 g. of NaOH in 300 ml. of water was stirred and allowed to swell for 4-12 hrs. A solution of 10 g. of I in 60 ml. of water was added portion-wise with stirring. The mass was dried at 90-5° until 80% of the water was removed. The product should contain from 0.85 to 0.5 meq. of sulfonate groups per g. of dry powder; if lower, heat the mixture until the water content is reduced to 14%. Cool the mixture and pour into 1 l. of 95% EtOH, add 1 l. of N HCl slowly with stirring and cooling and allow to settle. Repeat the acid treatment, collect the ion exchanger (II) on a Buchner funnel, wash with 1 l. of 0.5N HCl, wash with water until neutral, and suck dry. Suspend II in water or buffer and mix thoroughly before packing in a column. Equine antidiphtheria was separated into 4 components by using a column of II eluted with increasing concns. of phosphate buffer. Sulfoethyl cellulose was prepared in the same way. Triethylaminoethyl cellulose (III) was prepared by heating 80 g. of diethylaminoethyl cellulose with 350 ml. of 10% EtBr in EtOH for 4 hrs. (C.A. 44, 11104a). III-Br is stored wet or dry. III-OH is prepared by washing III-Br successively with 1 l. of 1% aqueous NaOH, distilled water to neutrality, Me_2CO, and Et_2O.

IT 31356-29-3
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

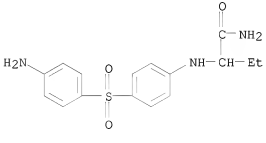
STN Search

RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 87 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:64344 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:64344
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:11966e-f
TITLE: Studies in potential antimycobacterial agents. XII. Synthesis of some 4-hydroxy-3-quinolylhydrazine derivatives and their in vitro activity
AUTHOR(S): Popli, S. P.; Vora, V. C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Drug Research Inst., Lucknow
SOURCE: Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research (1955), 14C, 228-30
CODEN: JSIRAC; ISSN: 0022-4456
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Some new 4-hydroxyquinolyl derivs. have been prepared and tested for in vitro tuberculostatic action.
IT 873997-64-9P, Butyramide, 2-p-sulfanilylanilino-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 873997-64-9 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[4-[(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]phenyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 88 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:64343 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:64343
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:11966b-f
TITLE: Studies in potential antimycobacterial agents. XI. Synthesis of p-amino-p'-(carboxyalkylamino)diphenyl

Updated Search

sulfones, their esters, hydrazides, and amides
AUTHOR(S): Khosla, M. C.; Anand, Nitya; Dhar, M. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Drug Research Inst., Lucknow
SOURCE: Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research (1955), 14C, 222-7
CODEN: JSIRAC; ISSN: 0022-4456
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

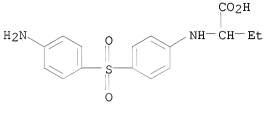
AB [In the following R1 = CO_2Et, R2 = CO_2Bu, R3 = $CO_2C_8H_{17}$, R4 = $CONHNH_2$, R5 = $CONH_2$, R6 = CO_2H.] A description is given of the synthesis of some 4-$H_2NC_6H_4SO_2C_6H_4NHR$-4 (I), where R = carboxyalkyl, and their esters, hydrazides, and amides from 4-$O_2NC_6H_4SC_6H_4N(SO_2C_6H_4Me$-4)R-4 (II, R = K) and the esters of Br-substituted acids in anhydrous dioxane by standard methods.

The following II were prepared (R and m.p. given): CH_2R1, 64°; CHMeR1, -; CHEtR1, 86°; CHBuR1, -; $(CH_2)_5R1$, 55°; $(CH_2)_{10}R1$, -. 4-$O_2NC_6H_4SO_2C_6H_4N(SO_2C_6H_4Me$-4)R-4: were CH_2R1, 168°; CHMeR1, 160°; CHBuR1, 130°; $(CH_2)R1$, 95-6°; $(CH_2)_{10}R1$, 65°. 4-$O_2NC_6H_4SO_2C_6H_4NHR$-4: CH_2R1, 180°; CHMeR1, 115-16°; CHEtR1, 105°; CHBuR1, 91-2°; $(CH_2)_5R1$, 132-3°; $(CH_2)_{10}R1$, 90°. I: CH_2R1, 179°; CHMeR1, 160°; CHEtR1, 102-4°; CHBuR1, 130°; $(CH_2)_5R1$, 147-9°; $(CH_2)_{10}R1$, 125°; CH_2R2, 110°; CHMeR2, -; CHEtR2, 159-160°, 122-3°; $(CH_2)_5R2$, 108-9°; CH_2R3, 115°; CHMeR3, -; CHEtR3, 93°; CHBuR3, 104-6°; $(CH_2)_5R3$, 115-17°; CH_2R4, 180°; CHMeR4, 123-4°; CHBuR4, 173°; $(CH_2)_5R4$, 164-6°; $(CH_2)_{10}R4$, 148-9°; CH_2R5, 248°; CHEtR5, 218-20°; CHBuR5, 202-3°; $(CH_2)_5R5$, -; $(CH_2)_{10}R5$, -; CH_2R6, 188-90°; $(CH_2)_{10}R6$, 174-5°.

IT 873998-11-9, Butyric acid, 2-p-sulfanilylanilino-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(and derivs.)

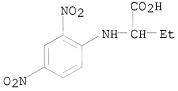
RN 873998-11-9 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[4-[(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]phenyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 89 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:20593 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:20593
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:4279c
TITLE: Separation of dinitrophenols from dinitrophenyl derivatives of amino acids and peptides
AUTHOR(S): Turba, F.; Gundlach, G.
SOURCE: Biochemische Zeitschrift (1955), 326, 322-4

CODEN: BIZEA2; ISSN: 0366-0753
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB With anionotropic Al2O3 it was possible to sep. dinitrophenyl (DNP) derivs. of amino acids and peptides from dinitrophenol, which occurs in the production of the DNP derivs. and which interferes with the determination of free amino groups of DNP derivs. of amino acids and peptides.
IT 31356-29-3P, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(separation of mixts. containing dinitrophenol and)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



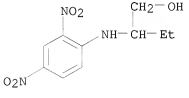
L11 ANSWER 90 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:46097 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:46097
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:8859d-i,8860a-b
TITLE: The applicability of reduction methods to the determination of terminal carboxyl amino acids in peptides and proteins
AUTHOR(S): Grassmann, Wolfgang; Hormann, Helmut; Endres, Horst
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Inst. Protein Leather Research, Regensburg, Germany
SOURCE: Chemische Berichte (1955), 88, 102-17
CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 49:46097
AB cf. C.A. 49, 3816f, 7024b. The method was applied to synthetic peptides, which gave about 90% yield of N-dinitrophenylamino alc., from the terminal acid, and no reductive splitting of peptide bonds. Di-Me N-benzoyl-L-glutamate (0.8 g.) cooled and stirred with 3 g. LiBH4 in 30 cc. tetrahydrofuran, refluxed 30 hrs. in a dry atmospheric, cooled, 20 cc. H2O-saturated BuOH added, the filtrate evaporated in vacuo, the residue extracted with Et2O, and the extract evaporated yielded 92.5% N-benzoyl-L-glutaminediol (I), white needles, m. 85°. I hydrolyzed 8 hrs. in 25% HCl, the BzOH filtered out, the filtrate evaporated in vacuo, the residue shaken 3 hrs. with 10 cc. H2O, 1 g. NaHCO3, and 0.8 g. 3,5-(O2N)2C6H3F (II) in 20 cc. EtOH, 0.2 g. glycine added to react with the excess II, H2O added, the EtOH evaporated, and the residue extracted with Et2O yielded 89.9% N-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)-L-glutaminediol (III), m. 103°, yellow needles from H2O. L-Lysine-2HCl, esterified in the cold with MeOH-HCl, the mixture evaporated, NaOMe in MeOH added, NaCl filtered out, and the product reduced with LiAlH4 and treated with II as above, yielded 51.4%

α,ε-bis(3,5-dinitrophenyl)-L-lysinol (IV), fine bright yellow needles, m. 71° (from alc.-H2O). Similarly treated, Me N-benzoyl-DL-serinate (reduced with LiBH4) yielded 85.9% N-benzoyl-DL-serinol, m. 122°, fine white needles from Et2O, and 93.2% 3,5-dinitrophenyl-DL-serinol (V), fine yellow needles, m. 128° (from alc.-H2O). DL-Methionine esterified and acetylated in MeOH and AcOEt yielded 91.4% Me acetylmethionine, m. 96°, white leaflets which with LiBH4 and II yielded 88.7% 3,5-dinitrophenyl-DL-2-aminobutanol (VI), m. 101° from alc.-H2O, identified with that prepared by treatment of DL-EtCH(NH2)CO2H with LiAlH4 and II. Me aspartate was only partially reduced when treated as above with LiAlH4 and II, yielding 69% 2,4 - (O2N)C6H3OCH:CHC(:CHOH)NHC6H3(NO2)2 - 2,4 (VII), bright yellow needles from alc., which was proved to have 4 NO2 groups (by titration with TiCl3) and a OH, and a CHO group. The terminal amino acids of the following synthetic peptides were determined by reduction of the ester with LiBH4 and treatment with II as above, and the products identified by absorption spectra and Rf value (peptide, product, yield given): glycyl-L-aspartic acid (the intermediate di-Me N-acetylglycyl-L-aspartate, m. 107°), VII, 50%; L-valyl-glycyl-L-lysine, IV, 89.4%; glycyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-glutamic acid, III, 90.7%; glycyl-L-leucyl-L-glutamic acid, III, 87.2% [also some 3,5-dinitrophenylleucine (VIII)]; L-leucylglycylglycine, 3,5-dinitrophenylcolamine (IX), 90%, with some VIII. Without esterification, the single acids gave 1% dinitrophenyl derivative; di- and tripeptides, 1.76-6%; peptides containing phenylalanine, 8-11%. Insulin treated similarly, and chromatographed on kieselguhr-celite showed 2.39% dinitrophenylalaninol (X) per 100% amino acid, 2,4-dinitrophenol (XI), and VIII, without esterification, 0.482% X. Absorption spectra between 200 and 450 mμ are given for III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, X, and N,O-bis(dinitrophenyl)tyrosinol (XII). The dinitrophenyl derivs. can be quantitatively separated by columnar chromatography. The following Rf values for paper chromatography were developed with Decalin-10% AcOH-iso-AmOH-CH2ClCH2OH (9:6:6:2) and are compared with values in other solvents (loc. cit.): IV, 0.49; XII, 0.29; V, 0.41; VII, 0.47; III, 0.55; IX, 0.52; X, 0.71; 3,5-dinitrophenylprolinol, 0.83; XI, 0.82; VI, 0.85; 3,5-dinitrophenylvalinol, 0.87; 3,5-dinitrophenylphenylalaninol, 0.85; 3,5-dinitrophenylleucinol, 0.86; VIII, 0.90.

IT 521298-16-8P, 1-Butanol, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-, DL-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 521298-16-8 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



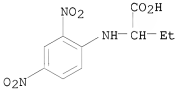
L11 ANSWER 91 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:23578 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:23578

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:4519i,4520a-c
TITLE: A new sulfur-containing amino acid from subtilin
AUTHOR(S): Alderton, Gordon
CORPORATE SOURCE: Western Regional Research Lab., Albany, CA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1953), 75, 2391-2
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 46, 1979b. In addition to lanthionine, a 2nd amino acid was isolated from the HCl hydrolyzates of subtilin. Its proposed structure is one of the α-amino-β-(2-amino-2-carboxyethylmercapto)-butyric acids. The configurations at the 2 α-C atoms were determined L-Methionine by a modification of the method of Fonken and Mozingo (C.A. 41, 4452d) yielded 57% L-α-aminobutyric acid (I), [α]D24 19.6° (c 5.00, 6N HCl). I by the method of Porter and Sanger (C.A. 42, 6920i) yielded DNP-L-α-aminobutyric acid (II), [α]D26 -38.0° (c 0.991, EtOAc), [α]D27 98.7° (c 0.62, 0.62% NaHCO3), 95° in white light. L-Cysteine-HCl with Raney Ni yielded L-alanine (III), [α]D24 13.6° (c 5.00, 0.999N HCl), which gave (dinitrophenyl)-L-alanine (IV), [α]D27 -11° (c 0.99, EtOAc), [α]D27 136° (c 1.02, 1.02% NaHCO3), 133.4° (white light). The new amino acid treated with Raney Ni and the product chromatographed yielded I and III (D-form), which gave II, [α]W25 116° (white light, c 0.519, 1% NaHCO3), and IV (D-form), [α]W25 -81° (white light, c 0.725, 1% NaHCO3). The new amino acid showed [α]D24 -34.7° (c 5.40, 1.01N HCl).

IT 31356-29-3P, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

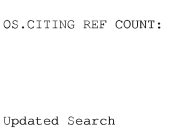
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (1 CITINGS)

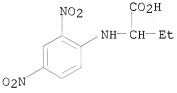
L11 ANSWER 92 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:15700 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:15700
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:3009h-i,3010a-d
TITLE: Preparation and properties of 2,4-dinitrophenyl-L-amino acids
AUTHOR(S): Rao, Krishnarau R.; Sober, Herbert A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. of Health, Bethesda, MD
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1954), 76, 1328-31
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Crystalline 2,4-dinitrophenyl derivs. of amino acids were prepared The purification
of many of the compds. required anhydrous conditions. The mol. rotations of the derivs. are 2 to 40 times those of the parent amino acid. UV absorption data and molar extinction values are given; the chromatog. behavior on paper in several solvent systems was examined Phys. data concerning the derivs. are listed (amino acid, m.p. (°C.) (uncor.), [M]D24-6 (°) for N NaOH, 4% NaHCO3, AcOH, and shift in [M]D given): glycine, 203-4, -, -, -, -, -; L-alanine, 177, 367, -, 39, 335; β-alanine, 155-6, -, -, -, -, -; L-α-aminobutyric acid, 133, 266, 277, -23, 223; DL-α-aminobutyric acid, 143, -, -, -, -; γ-aminobutyric acid, 145-6, -, -, -,-; L-norvaline, 58-60, 170, -, -78, 129; L-valine, 132, 309, -, -79, 236; DL-valine, 184, -, -, -, -; L-isovaline, 141, 114, -, -, 88; L-leucine, 94-5, 177, 176, -135, 147; L-isoleucine, 113-14, 252, -, -104, 188; DL-isoleucine, 174-5, -, -, -, -; L-alloisoleucine, 119, 260, -, -119, 204; DL-alloisoleucine, 135-6, -, -; D-alloisoleucine, 146-7, -, -, -, -; L-αa-amininonylic acid, 69-70, -277, -, -118, -, -335; L-serine, 173-4, -, 341, -65,325; DL-serine, 200-2, -, -, -, -; L-threonine, 145, -, 305, -141, 341; DL-threonine, 178, -, -, -, -; L-allothreonine, 152, -, 305, -84, 260; DL-allothreonine, 133-4, -, -, -, -; γ-hydroxy-L-α-aminobutyric acid, 164-5, -, 75, -179, 61; ε-hydroxy-L-α-aminocaproic acid, 141-2, 119, -, -134, 72; DL-methionine, 117-18, -, -, -, -; DL-ethionine, 104-5, -, -, -, -; L-cystine (di), 109, -, -1487, -1833, -930; S-benzyl-L-cystine, 111, -, -, -669, -610; L-phenylalanine, 189, -310, -261, -342, -298; L-tyrosine (O,N, di), 178-82 (decomposition), -, -, -60, -42; L-tryptophan, 221 (decomposition), -1291, -, -672, -1222; L-proline, 138, -2172, -, -1978, -2080; DL-proline, 181, -, -, -, -; L-hydroxyproline, 174-5, -3852, -; -3410, -3751; L-allohydroxyproline, -, -2706, -1874, -1322, -2665; DL-pipecolic acid, 138-9, -, -, -, -; L-aspartic acid, 186-7, 275, -, -20, 241; L-glutamic acid, -, -20, -, -253, -67 DL-glutamic acid, 148-9, -, -, -, -; L-asparagine, 180-2, -, 190, -100, 98; L-glutamine, 189-91, -177, -172, -302, -157; L-α,γ-diaminobutyric acid (di), 120-2 (decomposition), -, -, -360, -398; L-ornithine (di), 156-7, -, -, -339, -377; L-lysine (di), 170-2 (decomposition), -, -, -127, -165; L-histidine, 232-4, -107, -, -, -, -119; L-arginine, 260, -, -, -121, -169
IT 31356-29-3P, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-, DL-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (6 CITINGS)

L11 ANSWER 93 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:3769 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:3769
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:730f-g
TITLE: Photolysis of dinitrophenylamino acids
AUTHOR(S): Akabori, Shiro; Ikenada, Tokuji; Okada, Yoshimi; Kohno, Keiichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Osaka Univ.
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Japan Academy (1953), 29, 509-10
CODEN: PJACAW; ISSN: 0021-4280
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Quant. studies of the photolysis of dinitrophenylamino acids (DNP-amino acids) revealed that the decrease in color is not proportional to the degree of decomposition While α-DNP-amino acids are photosensitive, ε-mono-DNP-lysine is not. The velocities of the photodecompn. of DNP-alanine, -glycine, -valine, and -aspartic acid are similar.
IT 31356-29-3, Butyric acid, 2-(2,4-dinitroanilino)-
(photolysis of)
RN 31356-29-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[(2,4-dinitrophenyl)amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



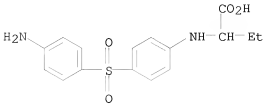
L11 ANSWER 94 OF 94 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:12331 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:12331
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:2207f-g
TITLE: Amino diphenyl sulfones
INVENTOR(S): Rawlins, Albert L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Parke, Davis & Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2589211		19520318	US	

AB (p-H2NC6H4)2SO2, RX, and EtOH refluxed 18-24 hrs. give p-(p-H2NC6H4SO2)C6H4NHR (I), where R is a lower aliphatic carboxylic acid or ester residue. Examples are given of I where R is: 2-carboxyethyl, m. 75°; carboxymethyl; 1-carboxypropyl; and 2-carboxypropyl. Other similar products are mentioned. They are useful as antiseptics and antibacterials. Cf. C.A. 43, 2637f.
IT 873998-11-9P, Butyric acid, 2-p-sulfanilylanilino-
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

STN Search

RN 873998-11-9 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-[[4-[(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]phenyl]amino]- (CA INDEX NAME)



OS.CITING REF COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CAPLUS RECORDS THAT CITE THIS RECORD (3 CITINGS)

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Updated Search